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A CORRESPONDENT of the *El Paso Times* writes a pertinent letter to that paper on "Military Mismanagement," saying in conclusion: "Let not the Army be continually accused of incompetency. It is ever ready to do its duty. Let the authorities cause it to be instructed in mountain scouting. Let the troops be made familiar with the country in which they are stationed, and the mountains in which they are likely to be called upon to do active work, and there can be but little question that our American cavalry will prove an equal to any enemy brought against them. Take them out of the posts; send them into the mountains—in short, make soldiers instead of laborers of them."

The following marksmanship medals, which were struck at the United States Mint at Philadelphia, under the direction of the Chief of Ordnance, have been distributed to the Division and Department commanders, for award to the successful riflemen this year: Three gold medals, first prize, Division; nine gold, second prize, Division; twenty-four silver, third prize, Division; eight gold Department prize; three silver Division skirmish prizes, and eight silver Department skirmish prizes, fifty-five in all. These medals have all been transmitted to all the Departments, and their receipt acknowledged, except the Arizona. The express company declined to take the responsibility for the delivery of the medals to this Department until the Indian troubles have been settled.

GENERAL ORDER No. 87, issued from the War Department last week, in which the promotions, appointments, etc., which have occurred since the 4th of last November appear, publishes the following under the head of casualties:

EXPIRED BY CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITATION MARCH 4, 1885.
The promotion, made during the recess, of 1st Lieut. Jas. F. Simpson, 3d Cavalry, to be captain, to rank from Nov. 26, 1884, vice Monahan, retired from active service.
The promotion, made during the recess, of 2d Lieut. Geo. H. Morgan, 3d Cavalry, to be 1st lieutenant, to rank from Nov. 26, 1884, vice Simpson, promoted.

This may be supposed to indicate that the Department has accepted the opinion of the Attorney General in these two cases, and has dropped the officers from the Service. Such is not the case, however, as both officers are still borne on the rolls, and continue to draw their salaries as 1st and 2d lieutenants, respectively. Secretary ENDICOTT is not willing to accept the view of the Attorney General, but he has not yet determined what other action he will take. It is thought that he will come to some conclusion shortly, as the President will probably want to appoint civilians to the vacancies depending upon the promotions which are due in the regiment to which these officers belong.

The new English steel despatch vessel *Mercury* is, it appears, open to the criticism urged against the *Dolphin* on the ground of structural weakness. The *Mercury*, as *Broad Arrow* tells us, "is built of the lightest possible scantlings, and it has been proved during cruises that she is very flexible, and that her hull vibrates considerably when she is steaming at full speed." "Structural weakness is," it adds, "the only fault in the *Iris* and *Mercury*, and this weakness consists rather in want of rigidity than in absolute deficiency of longitudinal or trans-

verse strength." A comparison is made with the *Oregon*, which is a substantial ship, capable of steaming across the Atlantic without stopping, whereas the *Mercury* is always liable to overheat her bearings. In order to determine the relative advantages of the system of construction adopted in the two vessels, having regard to the purpose for which they are to be employed, a comparison is proposed of their speeds and steaming capabilities by a series of exhaustive trials. The Admiralty are very well satisfied, it seems, with the *Iris* and *Mercury*, whereas the opinion of the Mercantile Marine leans in favor of the *Oregon*, *Etruria*, and sister vessels.

It is more than likely that another effort will be made when Congress meets to form a corps of civilian clerks at Division and Department Headquarters, as proposed originally by Senator LOGAN, and generally approved by the War Department officials. We are not, however, sanguine that the measure will become a law, and, indeed, our personal opinion is that the Division and Department clerks are better off as they are in many respects. The civilian clerks of the Army may get, perhaps, a little more pay, but their positions are not so well assured, nor are their futures so well provided for. The general service clerk when past work, and of proper service, has provision made for him on the retired list; the civilian clerk, when his services are no longer required, has no pension to maintain him in his declining years. There is one feature in the compensation of the enlisted clerks which has often struck us as peculiar: while at Division and Department Headquarters a per diem of fifty cents is allowed, the clerks at the Headquarters of the District of New Mexico, District of Montana, and Headquarters general and mounted recruiting service are allowed but thirty-five cents per diem. Their clerical duties being exactly the same as those receiving the larger compensation, we can see no reason for this discrimination. All should be put on a like footing when the next revision of the regulations governing the subject is made at the Headquarters of the Army, or, if it is necessary, the present law on the subject amended by Congress.

THIS Board, appointed by President CLEVELAND, May 12 last, and consisting of Hon. WM. C. ENDICOTT, Secretary of War, president; Brigadier-General STEPHEN V. BENÉT, Chief of Ordnance; Brigadier-General JOHN NEWTON, Chief of Engineers; Lieutenant-Colonel HENRY L. ABBOT, Corps of Engineers; Captain CHARLES S. SMITH, Ordnance Department; Commander W. T. SAMPSON, U. S. N.; Commander CASPAR F. GOODRICH, U. S. N.; Mr. JOSEPH MORGAN, JR., of Pennsylvania, and Mr. ERASTUS CORNING, of New York; Captain EDWARD MAGUIRE, Corps of Engineers, secretary, and Mr. JAY STONE, stenographer, met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, on Monday, July 13, organized and proceeded with the business before it, namely, to "examine and report at what ports fortifications or other defenses are most urgently required, the character and kind of defenses best adapted for each, with reference to armament," and "the utilization of torpedoes, mines, or other defensive appliances." Reports were received from sub-committees as follows: On the various kinds of armor, the penetration and effect of shot upon armor and earth, and guns and their ranges—Generals BENÉT, NEWTON, and ABBOT, Commander GOODRICH and

Captain SMITH. On torpedoes, stationary and movable, and torpedo boats—General ABBOT and Commander SAMPSON. On ships of war, their armor, armament and draught of water, and the navigable draught of entrances of the ports of the country—Commanders SAMPSON and GOODRICH. On the capacity of the country to furnish armor and guns and the steps necessary to enlarge that capacity—JOSEPH MORGAN, JR., ERASTUS CORNING, General ABBOT and Captain SMITH. The sessions of the Board have been secret. On Tuesday the Board went to various points in the harbor and to Sandy Hook, returning to New York on Wednesday morning, when Secretary ENDICOTT paid a visit to Major-General HANCOCK at Governor's Island, where he was received with the customary honors, the troops, under General JACKSON, being paraded and the band of the 5th U. S. Artillery in attendance. In the afternoon the Board returned to Sandy Hook on the *Despatch*, placed at its disposal by the Secretary of the Navy, General HANCOCK, by request of the Secretary accompanying it to the Hook, where he remained until Thursday evening. On Saturday the Board will visit the Torpedo Station at Newport, R. I.

A SERGEANT of cavalry, who is on active service in the field in Arizona against the Indians, writes us an interesting letter, in which he answers, in his own way, the inquiry so often made in the newspapers, "Why don't the United States troops catch the raiding Apaches?" He says in terms as follows: "In the first place the Indians are as well mounted as the soldiers; they have from five to seven good saddle horses for each buck, which are driven over the country by the squaws and children, while the bucks raid and steal as many fresh horses as they can. The soldiers are compelled to follow with one horse each, loaded down with blanket, overcoat, two canteens, lariats, picket pin, side lines, nosebag, curry comb and brush, sometimes four to six days' rations, a pannikin, tin cup, and numerous other little traps that are of no use, but always in the way. Then comes the gun and field belt, with fifty rounds of cartridges, with one hundred more in the saddle pockets, then the pistol and belt, with twenty-four pistol cartridges. Now, weigh a man with all this, and then turn him loose after an Indian pony, with a shell of a saddle, a gun and ammunition, and an almost nude buck, and see which wins in the race of 300 miles, to say nothing of the buck's remounts and perfect knowledge of the country. The campaign has opened badly for the troops, but it will assuredly end up in the destruction of this roving band of Apaches. It is sometimes said the officers and men don't want to find any Indians. People who have no experience in this matter cannot come to any just conclusion as to the amount of energy and determination, but this I will say—that the troops that followed the Indians from San Carlos for 300 miles did all that any body of soldiers possibly could do who are simply human. It is easy enough for a dime novelist to kill and scalp fifteen or twenty Indians, but when you come to the 'real old lad himself' he is not so easily caught. If some of our critical friends of the press could only put themselves in our places and find out how it is for themselves, and try and shed a little Indian blood with knowledge, instead of so much ink without knowledge, a better idea of the real state of affairs might be spread before the general and somewhat too credulous public."

The Italian infantry of the line, here represented, are dressed in ashy-gray tunics and trousers, gray-blue great coats and dark-blue low felt shakos, with a peak in front and behind, a metal star and cockade, with the regimental number in its centre. The territorial militia wear the same uniform with some slight modifications. They are distinguished by a scarlet collar, having at each end a small button with the letter T in relief. The insignia of officers is placed around the turban. In front are the letters M. T. in silver, surmounted by the royal crown. The low shoes and linen gaiters are modelled on the French style; the knapsacks are of calfskin with compartments for cartridges, a wooden frame preserving the shape. The waist belts are fastened by a metal plate bearing the cross of Savoy; carried behind is a moveable black lacquered pouch, and on the left side the sword-bayonet. Each soldier carries part of the canvas for a tent, a haversack, water drinking bottle, mess tin, drinking cup, a tin of preserved meat, and a ration of biscuit. The total weight of the equipment is 62 lbs.



INFANTRY SOLDIER.



P. JAZZ.

INFANTRY SOLDIER.

Shako with white cover, red pompon. Overcoat of a dark bluish gray, white stars and buttons. Trousers of gray with red facings. Red shoulder pads. White equipments. Black gun sling. White gaiters. Tent canvas and tent sticks rolled over the knapsack.



SOLDIER OF ENGINEER CORPS. Dark blue shako, with yellow trimming, with white covering when on campaign. Dark blue tunic, yellow buttons, crimson facing, shoulder straps and collar ornament of black velvet. Dark blue trousers with crimson facing. White equipments, black cartridge box. Tent and tent sticks rolled over the knapsack.

It is stated that the English Admiralty have decided to increase the strength of the torpedo fleet by ordering one of the new and very formidable inventions, the "Ericsson destroyer."—*United Service Gazette*.

THERE is an idea of raising a Frontier Force in the Canadian Far West, something on the lines of the old Cape Mounted Rifles. A splendid corps could be made up of outlanders, leavened with new blood from the old country.—*Broad Arrow*.

THE orders to put the helm *à tribord*

and *à babord* (starboard and port) are to be done away with in the French Navy, and in future the commands will be *à drotte* or *à gauche*.

THE census of the population of Austria at the close of 1884 has just been published. The total was 22,864,106, of whom 11,170,468 were males, and 11,693,638 females. The number of men serving in the army and navy was 162,423.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

COLONEL J. J. COPPINGER, U. S. A., and Mrs. Coppinger are visiting at Augusta, Me.

GENERAL T. A. MCPARLIN, U. S. A., who has been on sick leave for some time past, will return to duty in New York City next week.

COLONEL R. S. LA MOTTE and Lieutenant D. E. McCarthy, U. S. A., rejoined at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., this week from short leaves of absence.

MAJOR GEORGE B. SANFORD, 1st U. S. Cavalry, has joined for duty at the School of Application, Fort Leavenworth.

GENERAL O. B. WILLCOX, U. S. A., now heads the list of colonels of infantry.

GENERAL W. D. WHIPPLE, U. S. A., attended the opening of the New York State Reservation on Wednesday of this week, July 15.

GENERAL A. J. PERRY, U. S. A., was in Atlanta, Ga., this week, on business connected with the proposed military post to be built near that city.

CAPTAIN J. M. NORVELL, 12th U. S. Infantry, of Sackett's Harbor, was a visitor at Fort Ontario, N. Y., this week.

ASSISTANT SURGEON VICTOR BIART, U. S. A., is spending the summer at Long Beach, Los Angeles County, Cal.

LIEUTENANT H. DEH. WAITE, 5th Cavalry, rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., this week from a short vacation.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER OSCAR F. HEYERMANN, U. S. N., arrived in New York early in the week from Bremen.

LIEUTENANT JOHN STAFFORD, 8th U. S. Infantry, and bride were expected in the East this week.

MAJOR S. B. M. YOUNG, 3d Cavalry and family, were expected in San Antonio, this week.

SURGEON G. M. STERNBERG, U. S. A., writes an interesting and instructive letter to the *New York Times*, on the subject of "Disinfection of Rags."

LIEUTENANT S. C. MILLS, 12th U. S. Infantry, is spending his vacation from the University, Galesburg, Ills., at Las Vegas, N. M.

GENERAL D. G. SWAIN, U. S. A., and family, are at Caledonia Springs, Canada, where they will spend the summer.

LIEUTENANT J. S. MALLORY, 2d U. S. Infantry, has been visiting friends at Old Point Comfort, Va.

THE HON. W. C. ENDICOTT, Secretary of War, General S. V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., and Captain C. S. Smith, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., members of the Board on Fortifications, registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, on Sunday.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR SAMUEL JACKSON, U. S. N., and family, Colonel E. D. Judd, U. S. A., and the family of the late Surgeon-General Barnes, U. S. A., are among the summer guests at the McSparran, Narragansett Pier, R. I.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN GIBSON, U. S. A., will go without delay to Vancouver Barracks to assume command of the Department of the Columbia. Colonel L. C. Merriam, 7th Infantry, succeeds him in command of Fort Laramie, Wyoming.

THE recent infantry promotions makes Lieutenant-Colonel Alex. Chambers, 21st Infantry, Major Leslie Smith, 2d Infantry, and Captain John H. Page, 3d Infantry, the seniors of their respective grades.

COLONEL J. W. FORSYTH, 1st U. S. Cavalry, has taken command at Fort Maginnis, Montana.

GENERAL H. A. MORROW, U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort Sidney, Neb., from his eastern trip.

COLONEL H. C. CORBIN, U. S. A., will take the field as Adjutant-General for General Nelson A. Miles in the Indian Territory.

PAYMASTER J. E. BLAINE, U. S. A., arrived in New York this week, and established his office in the Army Building.

PAYMASTER W. H. ECKELS, U. S. A., has established his office in Helena, Montana.

LIEUTENANT W. H. JACQUES, U. S. Navy, sailed for Europe on Saturday last on the Cunard steamer *Servia*.

CAPTAIN F. D. GARRETTY, 17th U. S. Infantry, arrived in St. Paul this week on a six months' leave from Fort Custer, and expects to visit New York City in the autumn.

LIEUTENANT T. M. DEFREES, 5th U. S. Infantry, on sick leave from Fort Custer, is at the Hot Springs, Arkansas.

LIEUTENANT FRANK TAYLOR, 14th U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. Taylor, are visiting in Europe. Lieutenant Taylor was born in France.

GENERAL ABSALOM BAIRD, U. S. A., has entered upon his new duties at Chicago, upon the staff of Major-General Schofield.

COLONEL W. A. RUCKER, of the Pay Department, U. S. A., has joined at Fort Leavenworth, and entered upon duty as Chief Paymaster, Department of the Missouri.

LIEUTENANT C. W. HARROLD, 3d U. S. Artillery, who lately arrived at Fort McHenry, Md., returns to Florida for the benefit of his health, and will remain there for several months.

MAJOR SAMUEL OVENSHERE, 23d Infantry, will arrive in New York towards the end of the month, and go to Fort Porter, Buffalo, to take command in place of Lieutenant Colonel J. A. Fletcher, 14th Infantry, who goes to the Columbia.

COLONEL L. L. LIVINGSTON, U. S. A., late of Fort Monroe, Va., has assumed command of Fort Warren, Mass.

THERE will be five retirements in the Navy during 1886 in the order named as follows: Admirals English and Simpson; Commodores Truxtun and Queen; Captain Law. Admirals Crosby and Temple anticipated their retirement in 1886 by retiring voluntarily under the 40 years act.

"GENERAL J. S. BRISBIN, U. S. A., and family," says the *Omaha Herald*, "are at the Paxton en route to Fort Niobrara. Nebraskians will welcome the soldier and his accomplished family back to their midst with genuine warmth, and take an honest pride in their accession, tinged, it may be, in Omaha with regret that they are not to be nearer the old scenes and friends."

THE *Vancouver Independent* of July 2 says:

Col. H. M. Lavelle, arrives to-day... Gen. A. V. Kautz is visiting at the garrison, the guest of Major A. S. Kimball... Miss Bessie Hunt, daughter of Col. L. C. Hunt, 14th Inf., is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Goodwin at Fort Townsend... Miss Ida Haughey, Capt. Ebbett, Mrs. Duncan and Prof. Oeschle's orchestra, 21st Infantry, took part in a concert at Fort Sidney, Tuesday... Lieut. H. C. Cabell has returned from a trip to Tillamook Bay, where he has been engaged in the selection for a site for light artillery practice... Monday evening the officers and ladies went up to Multnomah Falls on a moonlight excursion.

CAPTAIN CHARLES F. HUMPHREY, U. S. A., has settled down to business at Cheyenne, Wyoming.

LIEUTENANT A. R. PAXTON, 15th U. S. Infantry, was in Philadelphia this week, quartering at the Lafayette Hotel.

MAJOR THOMAS H. HANDBURY, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., was in New York this week, with quarters at the Grand Hotel.

LIEUTENANT J. M. CALIFF, 3d U. S. Artillery, of Washington Barracks, visited friends in New York early this week.

MRS. MARY E. LAWRENCE, for many years housekeeper to Lieutenant General Sheridan, died in St. Louis July 9. The remains were taken to Chicago for interment.

CAPTAIN D. F. CALLINAN, 1st U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. Callinan, have joined at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM LASSITER, 16th U. S. Infantry, who has been appointed Regimental Quartermaster in place of Captain W. V. Richards, promoted, joined the regiment in 1873.

COLONEL JOHN M. WILSON, U. S. A., is acting as Chief of Engineers during the absence of Generals Newton and Parke, the former being in New York City on duty, and the latter taking his family to the seaside.

GENERAL RUFUS SEXTON, U. S. A., and family, are at Saratoga Springs, where they will spend several weeks.

MAJOR L. S. BABBITT, U. S. A., and Mrs. Babbitt, of New York Arsenal, are visiting in the north and will spend a short time with Lieutenant and Mrs. Babbitt at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island.

ASSISTANT SURGEON J. L. POWELL, U. S. A., bade farewell to friends at Governor's Island this week, and goes to Fort Leavenworth to report for assignment to a post in the Department of the Missouri.

THE family of Captain W. E. Copeland have gone from Omaha to Fort Mackinac, Mich., on a visit to Lieutenant and Mrs. Pratt, 23d Infantry, the latter being the Captain's eldest daughter.

THE promotion of General John Gibbon, U. S. A., seems to have especially pleased the West. The *Omaha Herald* says: "He is a warm-hearted, honorable gentleman of spotless integrity and in bestowing on him the deserved recognition President Cleveland has honored himself as well as the gallant soldier."

A CHICAGO correspondent of the *Evening Telegram* writes: "Ex-Secretary of War Lincoln has come back to Chicago to resume work in the law firm of Lincoln and Isham. His political life in Washington has made frightful ravages on his youth and spirits and he returns to his home an old young man, full of care and anxiety and with no heart left for the gay circles of club and society life that would gladly welcome him back."

THE *Bangor Whig*, referring to Lieutenant E. W. Howe, 17th Infantry, who has recently been relieved from duty at the Maine State College by Lieut. C. L. Phillips, 4th Artillery, says: "Lieutenant Howe is a good officer and while at the college has worked very hard for the cadets. The instruction received from him has been earnest and thorough, and will be remembered by every man long years after his college days are over. The loss of Lieutenant Howe will be keenly felt by the students who unite in expressing the wish that his life at the post to which he has been assigned will be pleasant."

LIEUTENANT LEWIS MERRIAM, 4th U. S. Infantry, paid a visit to Fort Niobrara, Neb., this week.

CAPTAIN HENRY WILSON, U. S. N., has rejoined at Norfolk, Va., from a month's leave.

COMMANDERS C. F. GOODRICH and W. T. Sampson, U. S. N., were guests at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this week.

CIVIL ENGINEER A. G. MENOCAL, U. S. Navy, registered at the New York Hotel, New York, on Monday.

ASSISTANT SURGEON EDWARD EVERTS, U. S. A., has gone from Fort Walla Walla to San Francisco to report to General Pope for temporary duty.

LIEUTENANT P. H. RAY, 8th U. S. Infantry, lately in San Francisco, has gone to Fort Gaston, Cal.

LIEUTENANT E. E. GATLEY, 2d U. S. Artillery, who leaves West Point in August, will spend a few months on leave before joining his battery at Little Rock Barracks.

LIEUTENANT G. L. ANDERSON, 4th U. S. Artillery, on special service at Philadelphia, is visiting friends at Fort Adams and Newport.

LIEUTENANT GUY HOWARD, A. D. C. to General Howard, and family, have gone to Fort Bridger, Wyoming, for the summer.

CHIEF NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR T. D. WILSON, U. S. Navy, came to New York early in the week with the remains of Mrs. Wilson, for interment in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

LIEUTENANT F. PERKINS, 5th U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. Perkins, and Captain H. H. Humphreys, 15th U. S. Infantry, were recent guests at the Ryan Hotel, St. Paul.

GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., is on a tour of inspection of the military posts in Utah.

COLONEL E. B. WILLISTON, U. S. A., and family are at the Maplewood Hotel, White Mountains, N. H.

THE San Francisco Report, July 4, says: Capt. C. Bryant, U. S. A., is at the Occidental. Col. and Mrs. McAllister came down from Benicia Wednesday. The wife and son of Capt. J. W. Martin, U. S. A., arrived this week.

It is reported that a movement is on foot by the friends of Captain Howgate, which has for its object a settlement with the Government of its claims against him. He is now in the mountains of Tennessee and in communication with an intimate friend at Washington.

PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEON J. C. BYRNER, U. S. Navy, now at the Norfolk Navy-yard, has made a report of his observations and experiences during the battle around Cartagena, where he rendered valuable professional services to the wounded on both sides.

GENERAL GEORGE D. RUGGLES and Colonel J. G. C. Lee, U. S. A., have returned to San Antonio, from a trip to Camp Rice, Texas.

MRS. WARREN SWITZLER, who has been visiting her father, General Thomas Wilson, U. S. A., at Fort Leavenworth, returned to Omaha last week, accompanied by her sisters, the Misses Etta and Maggie Wilson, who will spend the summer there.

COLONEL J. D. DERUSSI, 14th Infantry, has left Fort Omaha for Vancouver Barracks, W. T.

LIEUTENANT JOHN CONLINE, 9th U. S. Cavalry, who has been confined in the Insane Asylum at Washington for some time, has recovered, and will likely rejoin his regiment.

LIEUTENANT H. DE H. WAITE, 5th U. S. Cavalry, rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., the latter part of the week, from a trip to Staten Island, to attend the wedding of Lieutenant A. C. Blunt, 5th U. S. Artillery.

COLONEL M. M. BLUNT, 16th U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. Blunt, of Fort Concho, Texas, were in New York this week, to attend the wedding of their son, Lieutenant A. C. Blunt, 5th U. S. Artillery.

LIEUTENANT G. S. YOUNG, 7th Infantry, was in Omaha last week, a guest of Judge Dundy, on his way from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Laramie. We have already announced the engagement of Miss May Dundy to Lieutenant Young.

CAPTAIN F. V. GREENE, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, was in Omaha last week, examining the asphalt pavement laid there by the Barber Asphalt Co., of Washington, D. C.

LIEUTENANT F. B. ANDRUS, 4th U. S. Inf., and Mrs. Andrus, from Ft. Leavenworth, have been visiting her parents, Major and Mrs. Powell, Ft. Omaha. On the arrival of orders last week for three companies of the 4th Infantry to take the field at a moment's notice, Lieutenant Andrus at once gave up his leave of absence, and applied for orders to accompany them on active service.

"WILLIAM G. MITCHELL" Post, No. 559, G. A. R., mustered in New York on Tuesday evening, is named after General William Mitchell, U. S. A., of Major General Hancock's staff, who died at Governor's Island May 30, 1883.

THE Newton Republican says: "The completion of the Fort Scott road, July 2, was the signal for general rejoicing. The new line, together with eighteen miles constructed by St. Louis, Fort Scott and Western, makes fifty miles of track built under the supervision of Mr. Miller, vice president of the Fort Scott, since March 1. Mr. Miller was formerly a lieutenant, U. S. Navy, and resigned a few years ago to engage in business."

CHAPLAIN RICHARD HAYWARD, U. S. N., was married in Grace Church, Chicago, July 16, to Miss Lillie Otis, daughter of Judge L. B. Otis, of that city one of its wealthiest and most prominent citizens. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was given at the bride's residence. Chaplain and Mrs. Hayward took the noon train for Omaha, where a day was spent sight-seeing. Denver, Colorado Springs, Salt Lake City, and other points of interest are to be visited on the way to Mare Island Navy-yard, San Francisco, where Chaplain Hayward is stationed.

MRS. LOUISE WEITZEL, widow of General Godfrey Weitzel, is residing in Hartwell, Ohio.

CAPTAIN K. G. ARMSTRONG, 1st Infantry, U. S. A., is visiting at Leechburg, Armstrong Co., Pa.

MAJOR THOMAS WARD, Adjutant General's Department, U. S. A., is on a visit to Oswego, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT L. WILHELM, 1st U. S. Infantry, is on a visit to Santa Monica, Cal., from Fort Grant, Arizona.

MRS. L. C. HEILNER, wife of Lieutenant Heilner, U. S. N., is visiting at Woodsburgh, L. I., from Portsmouth, N. H.

MRS. W. B. ROYALL, wife of Colonel Royall, 4th U. S. Cavalry, left Washington, D. C., this week, for Bar Harbor, Mount Desert, Me.

COMMODORE S. B. LUCE, U. S. N., left Boston, Mass., this week, on a visit to Sugar Hill, N. H.

PROFESSOR P. S. MICHIE, U. S. A., arrived at Fisher's Island, N. Y., this week, from West Point.

LIEUTENANT GEORGE W. WEBB, 25th U. S. Infantry, is on a visit to Baltimore, from Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

LIEUTENANT W. P. EVANS, 19th U. S. Infantry, is visiting at Dodgeville, Wis., where he will remain until Aug. 15, after which he goes to West Point.

MASTER J. C. GILMORE, U. S. N., and Mrs. Gilmore, are visiting at Fort Omaha, Neb., the guests of Lieutenant Butler D. Price, Adjutant, 4th U. S. Infantry.

MRS. HAWKINS, wife of General J. P. Hawkins, U. S. A., is on a visit to her home in Washington, D. C.

GENERAL AND MRS. MCCLELLAN and Miss May McClellan contemplate a trip to Manitou Springs, Col., the great resort of the Rocky Mountain region.

MR. HENRY B. MCDOWELL, publisher of the *Ingle-side*, has been arrested on a charge of libel preferred by Andrew J. Clunie, a fledgling attorney.—*Alta California*.

LIEUTENANT W. F. HANCOCK, 5th U. S. Artillery, rejoins at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., the latter part of this week from a short visit.

MRS. SHERMAN, family and servants, are at Lake Minnetonka, quartered at the Lake Park Hotel.

LIEUTENANT W. H. SCHUTZKE, U. S. N., has arrived in Bremen, on his way to the mouth of the Lena River.

MISS JULIA CHEVERS is spending the summer with her brothers, Chief Engineer M. T. Chevers, U. S. Revenue Marine, at Newport, R. I.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. S. HANCOCK, U. S. A., has selected 1st Lieut. Eugene Griffin, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., as his aide-de-camp, in place of Lieut. T. H. Barber, 1st U. S. Artillery, resigned. Lieut. Griffin has been on duty at West Point for some time past, and all there will part with him and Mrs. Griffin, niece of Gen. Hancock, with sincere regret.

GENERAL STEWART VAN VLIET, Colonel De Lancy Floyd-Jones, Captain John H. Coster, C. B. Sears and H. G. Sharpe, of the Army, Rear Admiral A. C. Rhind, Lieutenants T. B. M. Mason and A. B. Speyers and Dr. Edward S. Bogert, of the Navy, are members of the St. Nicholas Club, New York.

THOUGH he is a believer in the Douay version himself, General Newton has evidently concluded to accept the revised English version of the Scripture in his dealings with Hell Gate, and make it without meaning in fact, as it will be in philology if Sheol is to establish itself. Flood Rock, now undermined, will, in less than two months, be charged with "rackarock" and in millions of pieces jump to the surface of the channel and back again there to stay until the dredging business begins and carries the debris away.

A WEST POINT correspondent writes: "Miss Hancock, a niece of Major-General Hancock, U. S. A., was one of the belles at the largest german which has occurred or is likely to occur this season at West Point, that of the evening of July 3, when one hundred couples danced. Mr. McMahon, a nephew of General McMahon, leading at one end and Mr. Thayer at the other. The favors, which were very choice, were distributed by Mrs. Merritt, wife of General Merritt, who is in command at the Military Academy and who was also present."

In a letter to the New York *Herald*, with reference to a shot of his invention, Mr. Lucien Hopson says: "I deny that the ordinary shot now in use has been satisfactorily tested by any scientific military men in any department, either in England or in America. In the Crimean War the Minie bullet was pronounced the king of bullets by the best authorities of that time. Now it is decided that it is not to be depended upon. It does not go straight, it tumbles, it falls eight feet in 1,000 yards and will hardly go through a man's leg at 200 yards. I helped to amputate legs and arms enough around Richmond to know. The rifle bullet was patented by the 'so-called Confederate government,' and was never used in the war. I wish to state once for all that I have not the time, opportunity nor inclination to notice the many misrepresentations of sub-officials, who are always down on everything that is not proposed by the striped-leg ring." Mr. H., who says he is 82 years old, must be a pretty lively old gentleman. He describes his projectile as a triangular pyramid in front, with three cutting edges for the purpose of cutting its way through iron or steel plates or any other obstruction.

THE Vancouver Independent of July 9 says:

Colonel Lazelle reported for duty July 1. Lieut. O. F. Long, A. D. C., on Sunday, departed for the East, accompanying General Miles as far as St. Paul. Captain D. W. Burke, Lieut. J. P. Wiser and W. B. Reynolds acted as Judges at the military drill in Portland July 4. Lieut. Wm. Moffatt, 3d Inf., lately at Fort Leavenworth, returned on Tuesday. Miss Juanita Baldwin, daughter of Major and Mrs. Frank D. Baldwin, U. S. A., has returned from attending school at the convent of the Sacred Heart at Detroit, Mich. On the night of July 8, Mr. H. S. Sprague, a nephew of General Miles, was taken with a hemorrhage at Spokane Falls and died July 5. The body has been embalmed and taken east for interment. General Miles accompanied the remains.

THE University of Vermont has conferred the honorary degree of A. M. on Lieut. Herbert Everett Tuthery, 1st U. S. Cavalry.

COMMODORE MONTGOMERY SICARD, U. S. N., registered at the Everett House, New York, on Thursday.

JOHN F. GREEN, of Portsmouth, N. H., a machinist on the *Alert* in the Greeley Relief Expedition, attempted to commit suicide July 15. He stabbed himself over the heart, but will recover.

1st LIEUTENANT JOHN CONLINE, 9th Cavalry, who has been confined to the Government asylum at Washington, has so far recovered that he will shortly be able to rejoin his regiment.

COLONEL GAINES LAWSON, U. S. A., of Fort Snelling, Minn., inspected this week the Minnesota troops in camp at White Bear.

LIEUTENANT L. C. ALLEN, Adjutant, 16th U. S. Infantry, was in New York this week, quartered at the grand Central Hotel.

THE estate of the late Prof. Pedro Montaldo, of the Naval Academy, amounting to \$12,436.80, has been settled up. Of this amount his brother, Jose Montaldo, gets \$6,218.40, and his nephew, Geo. Montaldo, and niece, Hortense Doye, each \$3,109.20.

BALTIMORE gives expression to its approval of the promotion of General John Gibbon, and says: "The general married a Baltimore lady, Miss Fanny Moale, daughter of Colonel Samuel Moale, and sister of Mr. Henry Moale, of Madison avenue. Captain Edward Moale, another brother, is also in the Army, and now stationed at Fort Shaw."

"PAYMASTER C. H. WHIPPLE, U. S. A.," says a St. Paul despatch, "seems to have been marked out as the special prey of Dakota and Minnesota highwaymen. A year ago, in Montana, while conveying \$30,000 to Fort Buford, he and his escort were attacked by a band of robbers. Now a man just arrested at Miles City confesses to being an outlaw of the notorious 'Dock' Middleton's gang, and tells of a contemplated robbery on Paymaster Whipple to take place between Fort Buford, Dak., and Glendine, Mont., last Wednesday. The plan of attack had been elaborately arranged, but on learning this five civil officers in the guise of soldiers were despatched to join the military escort then nearing Glendine. From there the paymaster accompanied by eleven men started Wednesday to Buford, all heavily armed, expecting at any moment a deadly conflict. But the cunning road agents were not to be thus deceived and abandoned their scheme on seeing the augmented defence of the Army treasurer."

THE Charlestown *News and Courier* publishes an article by Gen. Wade Hampton, which criticizes the recent articles by Gens. Johnston and Imboden, with regard to the first battle of Manassas, or Bull Run. Gen. Hampton claims that the Hampton Legion, which consisted of 600 men, arrested the victorious columns of Sherman and Keyes, under whose advance the Confederates were retreating, and that the legion so delayed and hampered the Federal advance as to enable Confederate reinforcements to be brought up. The *News and Courier* follows up General Hampton's article with a vivid description of the battle. According to this account, Hampton was to Jackson at Manassas what Jackson was to the whole Confederate left. Hampton saved Stonewall Jackson, as Jackson saved the Army. It was the magnificent fighting of the legion under terrible odds that gave Jackson time to bring his troops into position. Had he not had the opportunity to form the Virginians, who afterward stood "like a stone wall," the battle would have been irretrievably lost. The opportunity to form those Virginians was given to Jackson by Hampton and his men, and was given to them alone. The *News and Courier* claims that the history of the battle must now be rewritten.

LIEUTENANT ALBERT C. BLUNT, 5th U. S. Artillery, was married on Wednesday evening, July 15, at St. John's Church, Clifton, Staten Island, to Miss Edith, daughter of the Rev. J. C. Eccleston, D.D., Rector of the church. The ceremony was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Houston Eccleston, of Baltimore, assisted by his brother, the father of the bride, Lieutenant H. C. Hodges, 22d Infantry, acted as best man, and the ushers were six fellow-lieutenants in uniform: Lieut. G. D. Fitch, Corps Engrs.; Lieut. H. de H. Waite, 5th Cav.; Lieut. C. P. Townsley, 4th Art.; Lieut. S. E. Allen, 5th Art.; Lieut. H. F. Hodges, Corps Engrs.; Lieut. J. Millis, Corps Engrs. The bridesmaids were Miss Gertrude Eccleston, bride's sister; Miss Parsons, Miss Florence Hamilton, daughter of Col. Hamilton, 5th Art., and Miss Stone. The bridal party entered the church to the strains of the bridal chorus from "Lohengrin," sung by a choir of 12 voices, the ushers leading, followed by the bridesmaids, they, in turn, followed by the bride, supported by her brother, Mr. Eccleston, and the groom and best man appeared from vestry. The groom met the bride at the altar. Mendelssohn's wedding march was played as the party left the church on completion of ceremony. The chancel was beautifully decorated with ferns and flowers, and the church was crowded. Among those present were Colonel John Hamilton, Colonel H. C. Hodges and Mrs. Hodges, Captain G. V. Weir and Mrs. Weir, Lieutenant Granger Adams and Mrs. Adams, Colonel A. C. Wildrick, Lieut. C. G. Treat, Colonel W. B. Beck and Mrs. Beck, Captain J. A. Fessenden and Mrs. Fessenden, Lieutenant E. L. Zalinski, Lieutenant A. W. Vogdes and Mrs. Vogdes, Lieutenant H. de H. Waite, etc. Colonel M. M. Blunt, U. S. A., and Mrs. Blunt, parents of the groom were also present. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride, and then the married couple came to New York on a special boat placed at their disposal by the ferry company and left on a short tour after which they will join at Fort Monroe, Va., Lieutenant Blunt's present station. During the reception the 5th Artillery Band played on the lawn in front of the rectory.

THE Omaha *Excelsior* says:

Lieut. and Mrs. Guy Howard, U. S. A., are enjoying the bracing mountain air of Fort Bridger, where they are the guests of Lieut. Eltonhead, 21st Infantry. Col. Stanton, U. S. Army, and family are at the same post, the guests of Mrs. Judge Carter. Capt. C. A. H. McCauley, U. S. A., and Mrs. McCauley will leave for the mountain region of Pennsylvania about July 20. They will be absent about two months.

...Capt. Evan Miles, 21st Infantry, comes down from Sidney next week, accompanied by his wife, to assume command of the camp of marksmen and sharpshooters. ...Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, one of the most noted of the generals of the late Confederacy, was in Omaha Wednesday. ...Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., delivered the prayer at the opening of the Fourth of July ceremonies at Jefferson square last Saturday. ...The genial Col. Belknap leaves next week for Fort Vancouver, to assume his new duties of lieutenant colonel, 14th Infantry. His acquaintances and friends in Omaha—and they are numerous—will part with him with regret.

THE INDIAN DISTURBANCES.

THE HOSTILE CHEYENNES.

LAST week we reported that Lieutenant-General Sheridan had started for Chicago and from there would go to the seat of the disturbances in the Indian Territory. His instructions were as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1885.

Lieutenant-General Phil. H. Sheridan:

Sir: In view of the possible disturbances that may occur among the Indians now in the Indian Territory, and the contemplated concentration of troops in that locality, I deem it desirable that you proceed at once to the location where trouble is to be apprehended, and advise with and direct those in command as to the steps to be taken to prevent disorder and depredations by the Indians, and as to the disposition of the troops.

Your acquaintance with the history and the habits and the customs of these Indians, leads me also to request that you invite statements on their part as to any real or fancied injury or injustice towards them, or any other causes that may have led to discontent, and to inform yourself generally as to their condition.

You are justified in assuming that any cause of complaint will be fully examined by the authorities here, and if wrongs exist they shall be remedied.

I think I hardly need add that they must be fully assured of the determination on the part of the Government to enforce their peaceful conduct, and by all the power it has at hand, to prevent and punish acts of lawlessness and any outrages upon our settlers.

Yours truly, GROVER CLEVELAND.

General Sheridan arrived at Chicago July 11, accompanied by Colonel M. V. Sheridan, A. D. C., and at once held a conference with Generals Schofield and Augur. General Miles reached Chicago from Vancouver Barracks July 12, and the Lieutenant-General, General Miles, and Colonel Sheridan left the same day for Fort Reno, and were to be at Fort Reno on Wednesday. Troops have been hurried to the front from the Departments of the Missouri, Platte, and Texas, and General Sheridan is confident that, with a force in the neighborhood of 4,000 men, he will surround the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Reservations, and, if necessary, disarm every buck, without fear of a raid into Kansas. The rumors as to the movements of the hostiles have been conflicting, but so far no positive and combined outbreak is reported. The chiefs seem to be aware of the expected arrival of Generals Sheridan and Miles, and to be awaiting further developments. A telegram of July 14, from Arkansas City, said: "Several bands of Cheyenne Indians, numbering from five to fifty, have been seen south of here, and a few have come into town, but they have not been painted. The local militia has been ordered out and arms and ammunition have been provided for them. They are under orders to be ready to move forward at a moment's notice."

A courier from the Cheyenne Agency says the whole tribe is leaving the agency in squads of twenty-five and fifty and spreading to the north, east, and west, forcing cattlemen to provide them with rations.

General Sheridan expressed the opinion while in Chicago that the Arapahoe tribe was peaceably inclined; that the Cheyennes alone were likely to rise, and that the occasion of the whole disturbance was the encroachments of colonists and cattle men on Indian possessions.

Additional troops and supplies were sent this week to Crisfield, to assist in protecting the southern border of Kansas, and General Hatch, with the 9th Cavalry, is at Ogallala to guard the old Cheyenne trail, which it is supposed the Indians may follow if they attempt to come North. The prompt action of the military authorities, under the orders of the President, will doubtless have the proper effect upon the belligerent hostiles, and horrible scenes of bloodshed, pillage, etc., happily averted.

THE APACHES.

There is but little news this week of the hostile Apaches. Several residents of Arizona have had interviews with the Secretary of the Interior in reference to the proposed transfer of the Apaches to the Indian Territory. The Secretary examined the legal status of the Indians and found that the act of February 17, 1879, forbade the transfer of the Apaches or any other Indians in Arizona or New Mexico to the Indian Territory until Congress should have legislated further upon the subject.

"No Man's Land," west of the Indian Territory, having been suggested as not coming within the legal prohibition, the Governor of Kansas has protested strongly to the Secretary of the Interior, saying: "I protest against it as an evasion and violation of the clear purpose and spirit of the law of Feb. 17, 1879, and as menacing the peace and security of the citizens of Kansas. I protest against the location of these lawless and bloodthirsty Indians in a region immediately contiguous to the homes of thousands of peaceful citizens of the United States, in a region whence at any moment they could invade the borders of three States of the Union, murdering and destroying all in their pathway."

A despatch of July 10 from Guaymas, Mexico, says: "Apaches are raiding Northwestern Sonora. There is strong feeling in military circles against allowing United States troops to cross the border."

OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

A despatch of July 14 from Galveston says: "A ranchman brought in news to-day of an Indian raid, in which fifteen Mexicans were killed, about forty miles above Eagle Pass, on the Rio Grande. An officer with a small detachment of troops was sent from Fort Clark to investigate the matter. All the cavalry at Fort Clark having been sent to the Indian Territory, this country is left in a bad situation. It is expected that the Government troops who have gone to the scene will send some word to-morrow giving the true situation."

Gen. Terry telegraphed the War Department July

10: "Col. Brooke, commanding District of Montana, has received information from Canadian authorities that 25 lodges of insurrectionary Canadians, under a son of Big Bear, are going towards the boundary line. They probably intend to go to the Crow Indian reservation in Montana. They would be a disturbing element if suffered to join our Indians, who are now on scanty resources." Prompt steps will be taken to prevent the Indians from crossing the border.

On Thursday, July 16, General Sheridan telegraphed the President from Fort Reno that "no serious Indian troubles need be apprehended."

RECENT DEATHS.

BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL WILLIAM N. GRIER, colonel, U. S. Army, retired, a veteran officer of distinguished record, died July 9, at Napa Springs, California, of pneumonia, in his seventy-third year. Gen. Grier was born in Pennsylvania; entered the Military Academy in 1831, was graduated July 1, 1835, and assigned to the 1st Dragoons. On the 23d of August, 1846, he had risen to the rank of captain, and did gallant service during the Mexican War, receiving the brevet of major for his conduct at the battle of Santa Cruz de Rosales. In 1849 and 1850 he participated in the expedition against the Apache Indians, and was wounded in the skirmish at Tookoon-kurre Butte, Red River, New Mexico, Nov. 17, 1849. Afterwards he was in active service on the Pacific coast and in the far Northwest. He served during 1861-2 as Acting Inspector General of the Army of the Potomac, and commanded the 1st Regiment of Cavalry in the Virginia peninsular campaign. He was at the siege of Yorktown, the battle of Williamsburg, where he was wounded; the battle of Gaines's Mill, and throughout the "seven days' change of base to James River." After that he served successively as superintendent of the volunteer recruiting service in the States of Ohio, Iowa, and Pennsylvania. He was brevetted colonel March 5, 1862, for gallant services at the battle of Williamsburg, and brigadier general on March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious service during the rebellion. On the 20th of April, 1861, he had been promoted major 2d Dragoons, lieutenant colonel 1st Cavalry Feb. 15, 1862, and on the 31st of August, 1866, was promoted colonel 3d Cavalry. He was retired at his own request Dec. 15, 1870, having served over thirty years. Many will mourn the death of Billy Grier, as he was called by his familiars, and lament the fact that another name is added to the death list of the veterans of the Mexican War, who are passing away so rapidly, and with them the memories of the old Army as it was before the war of the rebellion.

AMONG recent deaths is that of Captain Albert A. Irwin, who served with distinction in the Volunteer Army from the commencement to the close of the War of the Rebellion. When the war broke out he was still in his teens, occupying a responsible position in the mercantile establishment of Messrs. Williams and Guion, which he relinquished to enter the 2d New York Cavalry, "Harris Light," with which he served, 1861-3, in the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, during which he participated in many battles, ending in his being severely wounded, taken prisoner, and carried to Richmond, where he was subsequently confined in Libby Prison during several months. In 1863, he assisted in raising and organizing the 2d Arkansas Volunteer Cavalry, and served in the regiment in its campaigns west of the Mississippi until the close of the war. Of a romantic and chivalrous disposition, his sword was ever ready to strike in defence of the right, or in behalf of the weak, which led him to seek military service in various lands. On the termination of our war he proceeded to Mexico, entered the army of the Emperor Maximilian, and served with distinction until the downfall of that ill-fated monarch. One of the organizers of the expedition under the unfortunate General Ryan, for the liberation of Cuba from Spanish misrule, he escaped the sad fate of the leader by arrest and detention in Fort Lafayette. His subsequent adventures ended in some months' experience in Mountjoy Prison as a "political suspect." During the Franco-Prussian War his services were given to the French Republic. He had travelled extensively in many foreign countries, was accomplished, and as modest as he was brave and generous. In stature and appearance he bore a striking resemblance to the lamented General George A. Custer, his ideal of the dashing *beau sabreur*.

DR. JOSEPH OTTO, whose death at Key West, Florida, June 27, 1885, after a brief illness of three days, we reported last week, was formerly an acting assistant surgeon, U. S. Army. Dr. Otto was born in Koenigsberg, Prussia, in 1826, and received his medical education at Wilhelms College, Berlin. Being concerned in the attempted revolution of 1848, he, with other parties, escaped to the United States, a stranger, and unable to speak a word of English. He entered the Army as hospital steward, and will be remembered by the older officers—those who were engaged in the campaigns against the Semi-

noles. He left the Army in 1861, and since then has been engaged in the practice of medicine, and in the drug business at Key West, Fla. Several times since leaving the Army he received appointments as acting assistant surgeon, and also received several complimentary testimonials from the Surgeon General's Office, for services rendered to the Army during different yellow fever epidemics. He leaves a wife and six children.

LANCE SERGEANT JOHN WALTERS, U. S. A., retired, who was on recruiting service in New York City since 1861, and only retired a few weeks ago, died July 11, and was buried July 13 in the National Cemetery, at Cypress Hills. He served faithfully and honorably for thirty-three years, was highly esteemed by his officers, and was the very *beau ideal* of a recruiting sergeant. A comrade sends this tribute to the memory of an honest man and soldier, who enjoyed for so short a period the rest he so much needed after a continuous service on the active list of the Army since 1852.

COLONEL MARCUS P. BESTOW, who died July 9 at Coolville, Ohio, volunteered in an Ohio regiment when the war broke out, and served with credit throughout the war. In December, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of captain, and in June, 1865, to that of major. At the battle of Lookout Mountain he was in the advance line, and for his bravery in this engagement he was made brevet colonel. In 1866 he was mustered out of the Service, and returned to the practice of his profession in Ohio. The remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, for interment.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER H. C. BECKWITH Retired List, died at Amenia, N. Y., July 12. He was born in Connecticut; entered the Service June 27, 1862, as 3d Assistant Engineer, on the ironclad steamer *New Ironsides*, promoted to Assistant Engineer, Nov. 21, 1863, and 1st Assistant Engineer, June 1, 1868. Was placed on the retired list, Dec. 2, 1876.

WE regret to announce the death at Cincinnati, July 9, of the infant son of Lieutenant C. C. Morrison, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A. It will be remembered that Lieutenant Morrison lost his wife only a few months ago.

MRS. E. R. HOOR, widow of Major A. S. Hoor, 5th U. S. Infantry, died in Washington, July 5. Major Hoor served gallantly in the Mexican War, being particularly distinguished at Palo Alto. He died Dec. 9, 1847.

MRS. C. A. WILLIAMSON, widow of Surgeon Thos. Williamson, U. S. Navy, died at Portsmouth, Va., July 4. Surgeon Williamson died in 1859.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Secretary Whitney has received a letter from John Roach stating that he desires a full interchange of views with the Secretary concerning the present status of the *Dolphin* case, and that he will be in Washington in a day or two for that purpose.

The Naval Advisory Board has filed a lengthy answer to the statements in Commo. Belknap's report regarding the *Dolphin*, which will no doubt be given to the public. The *Dolphin* matter appears to have just been entered into although it has occupied the attention of the public for four months past. It will probably yet be a matter for further investigation for naval and civil courts and by Congress. The Advisory Board does not rest quiet under the course the matter has taken, and John Roach cannot afford to bear the strain. His claims will increase with time, and in the end foot up a good round sum, which the courts or Congress will have to settle.

It may be remembered that about a year ago Gen. Hazen declined to enlist W. H. Greene in the Signal Corps on the ground that regiments of cavalry and infantry had been set apart for colored soldiers, but not for the Signal Corps. Secretary Lincoln, however, ordered his enlistment, provided he could pass the requisite examination. He passed the examination and was sent to Fort Myer to undergo the regular course of instruction. He performed all the duties acceptably, and with the other members of his class recently became eligible for station duty. The Signal Service Observer at Pensacola asked for an assistant and was told that one would be sent. He procured for him rooms and board in his own boarding place and made other arrangements to receive him. Greene was the man selected as the assistant, and was sent to Pensacola. On his arrival the Signal Service Sergeant refused to receive him because of his color. The Sergeant has been summoned to Washington to make an explanation, and Greene remains in charge of the office at Pensacola.

Secretary Whitney said, before leaving Washington on Thursday, that he had reached a decision in the cases of the paymasters who were Court-martialed by orders of Rear Admiral Upshur some time ago, but he would not make it public until he had time to have a brief of the cases made for the information of the public. It is understood that he has decided to set aside the finding of the court on account of informality in the proceedings. He has also passed upon the Wales Court-martial case, but is not willing as yet to let the result be known.

THE ARMY.

GROVER CLEVELAND, President and Comdr.-in-Chief.
William C. Endicott, Secretary of War.
John Tweedale, Chief Clerk, War Department.

Lieut.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, Comdg. the Army of the United States, Washington, D. C.
Brig.-Gen. R. C. Drum, Adjutant-General.

Brig.-General N. H. Davis, Senior Inspector-General.
Brig.-General David G. Swaim, Judge-Advocate-General.—In suspension.
Brig.-General S. B. Holabird, Quartermaster-General.
Brig.-General R. Macfadyen, Commissary General of Subsistence.
Brig.-General Robert Murray, Surgeon-General.
Brig.-General William B. Rochester, Paymaster-General.
Brig.-General John Newton, Chief of Engineers.
Brig.-General Stephen V. Benson, Chief of Ordnance.
Brig.-General W. B. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer.

G. O. 75, H. Q. A., July 10, 1885.

The following order has been received from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1885.

By direction of President Brigadier General Nelson A. Miles is relieved of the command of the Department of the Columbia and assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, and Brigadier General John Gibbon is assigned to the command of the Department of the Columbia.

W. M. C. ENDICOTT, Secretary of War.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 76, H. Q. A., July 11, 1885.

Publishes promotions, appointments, and transfers in the Army of the U. S., made by the President, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and by the President alone, since the publication of G. O. 123, of November 5, 1884, and No. 74, of July 3, 1885, together with retirements and casualties. The names of captains and lieutenants of the line are arranged so as to show the troops, batteries and companies to which they have succeeded by promotion, or to which they have been assigned by competent authority. [These have all appeared in the JOURNAL from time to time as made.]

MEMORANDUM.

The sentence of the G. C. M. (as announced in General Court-Martial Orders 28, September 7, 1882, Dept. of Texas), whereby 1st Lieut. Charles E. Nordstrom, 10th Cavalry, was reduced in rank so that his name should appear on the rolls of the Army next after that of 1st Lieut. Mason M. Maxon, 10th Cavalry, having been remitted, Lieut. Nordstrom has, by direction of the Secretary of War, been restored to the position held by him prior to such sentence, and his name will hereafter be borne on the rolls next after that of 1st Lieut. William Davis, Jr., 10th Cavalry.

William M. Clare, 2d Lieutenant, 9th Cavalry, will hereafter be known and recognized in the Army as William D. McAnaney, he having furnished evidence satisfactory to the department that the latter is his family name, and his appointment having been confirmed by the Senate under that name.

Lieut. McAnaney enlisted in the Army June 11, 1879, under the assumed name of William M. Clare.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 77, H. Q. A., July 13, 1885.

I. By direction of the Secretary of War, the following regulation is published to the Army, and will be numbered par. 2704 of the Regulations:

2704. For Signal Corps.—Two crossed signal flags and a burning torch, according to pattern deposited in the office of the Chief Signal Officer.

II. By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 2701 of the Regulations, as amended by G. O. 43, of 1882, from this office, is further amended to read as follows:
2701. Devices in white metal (German silver) for staff and staff corps: Commissary sergeants, a crescent; hospital stewards, a caduceus; engineers, a castle; ordnance, a shell and flame; signal corps, two crossed signal flags and a burning torch. To be worn on the shield.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 78, H. Q. A., July 14, 1885.

The following detail will be made for the recruiting service for the period from Oct. 1, 1885, to Oct. 1, 1887:

One company officer, preferably a lieutenant, from each of the following regiments of cavalry, viz., the 2d, 4th, 6th, 8th and 10th, will be selected and ordered to report to the superintendent of the mounted recruiting service, St. Louis, Missouri, by Oct. 1, 1885.

One company officer, preferably a lieutenant, from each of the following regiments of infantry, viz., the 2d, 4th, 6th, 8th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 18th, 20th, 22d, and 24th, will be selected and ordered to report to the superintendent of the general recruiting service, New York City, by October 1, 1885.

These officers will be selected by the respective regimental commanders actually with their regiments, and in making the selection regard will be had to fitness for the responsible duty of recruiting.

The superintendents will relieve officers of the above named regiments of the expiring detail, in charge of rendezvous or at the depots, as those of the new detail report, and order them to join their companies.

Recruiting officers are expected to give close personal attention to their duties, and the regulations prohibiting the enlistment of minors and men of doubtful habits will be strictly enforced by the superintendents.

The travel, as herein directed, is necessary for the public service.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 79, H. Q. A., July 15, 1885.

By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 2317 of the Regulations is annulled, and par. 2315 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

2315. An important part of the duty of a medical officer of the Army is the supervision, under the direction of his immediate commander, of the hygiene of the post or command to which he is attached, and the recommendation of such measures as he may deem necessary to prevent or diminish diseases among the troops. For this purpose he shall at least once a month examine and note in the medical history of the post the sanitary condition of the quarters, including all buildings belonging to the post, the character and cooking of the rations, the amount and quality of the water supply, the drainage, and the clothing and habits of the men, and make a report thereon in writing to the commanding officer, with such recommendation as he may deem proper. If the recommendations be approved and carried out, the medical officer shall note the fact in the medical history of the post. If the action recommended be deemed impracticable or undesirable, the commanding officer shall indorse his objections on the report and forward it to the department commander. A copy of such indorsement shall be furnished to the medical officer, who shall record it in the medical history of the post. A copy of each report, and of the action of the commanding officer thereon will be forwarded as soon as

practicable, through the usual military channels, to the Surgeon General, for his information.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

CIRCULAR 6, H. Q. A., July 10, 1885.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made during the month of June, 1885, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

RE-ENLISTMENTS

When a company commander is serving at the same post with regimental headquarters, an application for special authority to re-enlist a married man must be forwarded through the regimental commander; if serving at another post, it may be made direct to this office to avoid unnecessary delay.—(Decision Adjt. Gen., letter May 27, 1885.)

Application for the enlistment of men who have been discharged "by order" before the expiration of their term of service must in all cases be submitted to this office for decision.—(Decision Adjt. Gen., indorsement June 6, 1885.)

BLUNT'S RIFLE AND CARBINE FIRING.

The reference in par. 551, Instructions in Rifle and Carbine Firing, to Form 30c is a typographical error; it should read "Form 30d."—(Lieut. Gen., June 1, 1885.)

The following errors to Blunt's Rifle and Carbine Firing will be noted: Par. 179, fifth line, after the words "staff" insert "instructors and soldiers detailed as school-teachers;" and in par. 505b, last line, after the words "hospital steward" add "the teacher of the post school."—(Lieut. Gen., indorsement June 24, 1885.)

TRANSPORTATION OF OFFICERS' PRIVATE HORSES.

Transportation for private horses purchased by an officer while on mounted duty is not authorized on change of station involving the relief of such officer from mounted duty.—(Decision Sec. War, letter June 5, 1885.)

ARTICLES FOR SALE BY THE SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

The "matchless metal polish," and other preparations for polishing metals, etc., selected by the Subsistence Department, are authorized to be placed on the list of articles kept by the Subsistence Department for sale to officers and enlisted men, under section 1144, Revised Statutes.—(Decision Sec. War, letter June 16, 1885.)

FIELD OFFICERS.

Field officers commanding at recruiting depots, posts, and stations in departments other than those in which their regimental headquarters are fixed should be reported at their proper stations as on "detached service."—(Decision Lieut. Gen., letter June 17, 1885.)

ENLISTED MEN ATTACHED TO BANDS.

An enlisted man attached to the regimental band for the purpose of learning music is not entitled to the clothing allowance established for band musicians. In the event, however, of his subsequent permanent assignment to the band, his clothing allowance as a band musician will take effect from the date when he was first attached. Under no circumstances, however, will enlisted men be attached to or detailed for duty with a regimental band when it has its full number of musicians allowed by par. 159 of the Regulations, as amended by G. O. 63, of 1882, from this office.—(Decision Lieut. Gen., letter June 22, 1885.)

ARREST OF A SOLDIER IN THE RESIDENCE OF A CITIZEN OUTSIDE THE LIMITS OF A RESERVATION.

The warrant of authority to arrest offending and fugitive soldiers inhere from the very nature of our military service, where written warrants are unknown, and arrests may be made by such persons in the military service as may be directed to make them by competent authority. Persons so empowered may force an entrance into the houses of third persons, in cases where the parties sought to be arrested have taken refuge therein, after having, however, first notified the occupants of the purpose for which admission is requested and demanded.—(Opinion acting Judge Adv. Gen., approved by Sec. War, letter June 22, 1885.)

TACTICS.

Now that flags are to be carried by the general guides under the provisions of par. 2723 of the Regulations (G. O. 61, of 1885, from this office), the practice of inverting the number of companies of close column, as set forth in the last two lines of par. 498, page 217, Infantry Tactics, will be discontinued.—(Decision Lieut. Gen., letter June 24, 1885.)

DECISIONS ON POINTS OF TACTICS.

It is almost impossible to devise a system of tactics that will be interpreted alike in all its details by different instructors, and decisions on minor points can well be left to the commander of the regiment, battalion, or independent company, without violation of that "uniformity throughout the Army" prescribed by G. O. 73, of 1873, from this office, the main object being the accomplishment of an authorized manoeuvre without the violation of any principle or any express direction of the tactics.—(Decision Lieut. Gen., letter June 24, 1885.)

TARGET-PRACTICE SEASON.

After instruction in target practice has once commenced, modifications of the period selected for target practice, solely in consequence of interruptions caused by changes of station, detached or field duty, will not be authorized; neither can changes be authorized in the practice season with a view of permitting the preparation of the rifle range, as any work required to make firing practicable should be completed before the season opens.—(Decision Lieut. Gen., letter June 30, 1885.)

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

CIRCULAR, H. Q. A., July 11, 1885.

The test for determining deafness of either ear, which is an absolute cause for rejection of applicants for enlistment (Epitome of Tripler's Manual, page 26), is amended to read:

The applicant will be placed with his back toward the questioner, and in this position each ear will be separately tested in the following manner: The canal of the ear will be carefully closed by the examining officer or an assistant, by pressing in the lobe with the thumb, and the man will be required to repeat certain words addressed to him in a low tone of voice from a distance of about twelve feet; his failure to respond will speedily show this defect.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

WAR DEPARTMENT, A. G. O., July 9, 1885.

Publishes proclamation of the President of the U. S., dated July 2, 1885, directing that the military reservation of Fort Cameron, Utah Territory, be placed under the control of the Secretary of the Interior for disposition, as provided for in the Act of July 5, 1884, it having become useless for military purposes.

By order of the Secretary of War:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

CIRCULAR, WAR DEPARTMENT, A. G. O., July 9, 1885.

Announces that the Commercial National Bank of Detroit, Michigan, has been designated a U. S. depository, and specially designated for the reception, safe-keeping, and disbursement of funds advanced to officers of the War Department, and the security being fixed at \$200,000—U. S. bonds.

By order of the Secretary of War:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 11, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, July 11, 1885.

Invites attention to orders relative to the allotment of extra duty men.

As it has happened, in some instances, that details have been attempted in excess of the allowance fixed by that order, and in direct violation of it, post commanders will see to it that such details are not recognized, in any form, for the future.

Labor, other than that covered by the duly authorized allotment, or as specially authorized by the department commander, must be performed by the fatigue parties—the details therefor to be for less than ten days. The Department Inspector of Rifle Practice is authorized to correspond, through post commanders, with post instructors of musketry and company commanders, in all matters of explanation, omission, or correction, involving target reports—also to return the reports, when necessary, for revision.

G. O. 18, DEPT. OF TEXAS, July 6, 1885.

Publishes opinion of the Acting Judge Advocate General, approved by the Secretary of War, as to the power of the military authorities, to enter the house of a citizen, outside of a military reservation, for the purpose of making arrest of soldiers, it appearing that a general sentiment prevails in the service that such action would be illegal.

[The decision will be found in Decision Circular of July 10, 1885, from A. G. O., published this week.—ED. JOURNAL.]

G. O. 15, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, July 6, 1885.

The annual Department Rifle Competition between the selected marksmen of this Department will take place on the Rifle Range at Fort Omaha, Neb., under the supervision of Major Guy V. Henry, 9th Cavalry, Inspector of Rifle Practice, commencing Tuesday, Aug. 4, next. Post commanders will send the enlisted competitors from the posts under their command to the Department Rifle Camp, near Fort Omaha, Neb., in time to report to Capt. Evan Miles, 21st Infantry, commanding that camp, Aug. 3, next. The descriptive list of every enlisted man sent to this camp will be mailed to Capt. Miles, and each enlisted competitor will be required to take with him his rifle, dress and parade uniform and equipments complete, including his field cartridge belt and bedding.

By command of Brigadier General Howard:
SAM'L BRECK, Asst. Adjutant General.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

General Officers.

Brig. Gen. Nelson A. Miles will proceed to the H. Q. of the Dept. of the Missouri, to which he has been assigned at Fort Leavenworth (S. O., July 10, H. Q. A.).

Brig. Gen. Oliver O. Howard will proceed to and inspect the nine troops of the 9th Cavalry, at North Platte, Neb., and the posts of Forts Bridger, Wyo., and Douglas, Utah (S. O. 63, July 6, D. Platte).

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Par. 4, S. O. 90, c. s., is amended so as to direct Major G. H. Burton, Insp. Gen. of the Dept., to proceed to Fort Selden, N. M., to make certain investigations, on the completion of which he will return to these H. Q., via Fort Sill, I. T., where he will comply with directions contained in the order above mentioned (S. O. 100, July 10, Dept. Mo.).

Major Henry C. Corbin, A. A. G., is relieved from duty, temporarily, at the H. Q., Div. of the Missouri, and will report to Brig. General Nelson A. Miles, Comdg. Dept. of Missouri, for duty in the field (S. O., July 11, H. Q. A.).

Col. J. C. Kelton, A. A. G., under special instructions, will proceed to Benicia Arsenal, Cal. (S. O. 58, June 30, Div. Pacific).

Major G. H. Burton, Inspector General, will proceed to Fort Sill, I. T., for the purpose of making certain investigations (S. O. 90, July 9, Dept. Mo.).

Lieut. Col. Robert P. Hughes, Inspector General, is announced as Inspector General of the Div. of the Pacific and the Dept. of California (G. O. 8, June 27, Div. Pacific).

Inspector Gen. Major E. M. Heyl will proceed, on inspection service, to Camp Rice, Fort Davis, Fort Stockton, Camp Pena Colorado, Camp near Langtry, Camp Del Rio and Fort Clark (S. O. 77, July 3, D. Texas).

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Leave of absence for one month, from July 20, is granted Capt. Wm. H. Gill, military storekeeper, Q. M. Dept. (S. O., July 15, H. Q. A.).

Leave of absence for two months, to take effect as soon after July 20, as his services can be spared, is granted Capt. Charles A. H. McCauley, A. Q. M. (S. O., July 13, H. Q. A.).

Post Q. M. Sergt. Edward R. Brown is relieved from duty at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., and will proceed to Fort Ellis, Montana, and report to relieve Post Q. M. Sergt. George Wehrkamp, who will proceed to Fort Schuyler, N. Y., and report for duty (S. O., July 11, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Charles F. Humphrey, A. Q. M., is assigned to duty as Depot Q. M., at Cheyenne Depot, Wyo., and will relieve Capt. James H. Lord, A. Q. M. (S. O. 64, July 9, Dept. Platte).

A furlough for three months is granted Post Q. M. Sergt. John Berry, Fort Townsend (S. O. 106, June 30, D. Columbia).

Capt. Frederick F. Whitehead, now on duty at Denver, will proceed to Cressfield, Kansas, for duty as Depot Commissary of Subsistence at that place (S. O., July 11, H. Q. A.).

S. O. 157, relating to Capt. Frederick F. Whitehead, C. S., is revoked (S. O., July 14, H. Q. A.).

Pay Department.

Major W. F. Tucker, Jr., Paymr., will return to Santa Fe after making payment at Fort Lewis (S. O. 39, July 6, D. N. M.).

Lieut. Colonel Wm. A. Rucker, Deputy Paymr. Gen., is relieved from further duty as Chief Paymr. of Dept. Dakota (G. O. 10, July 10, D. Dakota).

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted Major Culver C. Sniffen, Paymr., New York City (S. O. 146, July 11, D. East).

Major W. R. Gibson, Paymr., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 100, July 10, Dept. Mo.).

Medical Department.

The journeys made by Col. E. I. Baily, Surgeon, from San Francisco, Cal., and return, June 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, and 30, 1885, are approved (S. O. 58, June 30, Div. Pacific).

The leave of absence granted Major Johnson V. D. Middleton, Surg., is extended fifteen days (S. O. July 14, H. Q. A.).

Lieut. Col. Edward P. Vollum, Surg., will, upon the expiration of his present leave, be relieved from duty in the Dept. of the East, and will report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. Platte, for assignment to duty as attending surgeon at the headquarters of that Dept. (S. O. July 14, H. Q. A.).

A. A. Surg. Frederick Bass will report to 2d Lieut. H. J. McGrath, 4th Cavalry, for duty in the field with the detachment under orders for San Bernardino Springs, A. T. (S. O. 5, June 28, D. Ariz.).

Asst. Surg. Edward Everts will proceed to Division H. Q., at San Francisco, for temporary duty (S. O. 108, July 2, D. Columbia).

Asst. Surg. Wm. W. Gray is relieved from duty at Fort Barrancas, Fla., and will proceed to Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., and report for duty (S. O. 147, July 13, D. East).

Capt. Junius L. Powell, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the East (S. O. 147, July 13, D. East).

Major Passmore Middleton, Surg., will proceed to Caldwell, and relieve 1st Lieut. C. B. Ewing, Asst. Surg., of his duties at that point. As soon as relieved Asst. Surg. Ewing will proceed to Kingsman, and report to Major G. B. Sanford, 1st Cavalry, for duty with troops in that vicinity (S. O. 98, July 8, Dept. Missouri).

Capt. Junius L. Powell, Asst. Surg., will report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of the Missouri, for assignment to duty, and 1st Lieut. Henry P. Birmingham, Asst. Surg., will report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of the East, for assignment to duty (S. O. July 9, H. Q. A.).

A. A. Surg. H. S. T. Harris will proceed to Fort Clark, and report for duty (S. O. 78, July 6, D. Texas).

A furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Hospital Steward Philip F. Erck, Fort Bridger, Wyo. (S. O. July 10, H. Q. A.).

Hospital Steward Wm. B. Young, Soldiers' Home, D. C., was discharged June 24, and re-enlisted June 25.

Hospital Steward E. Jones, Camp Poplar River, M. T., was discharged June 24, and re-enlisted June 25.

Engineers and Ordnance Department.

During the temporary absence of the Chief of Engineers, Colonel John G. Parke, C. E., will, by direction of the President, take charge of the office of the Chief of Engineers and perform his duties until July 15, 1885, and Colonel John M. Wilson, lieutenant colonel, C. E., from July 15, 1885, until the return of the Chief of Engineers (S. O. July 11, H. Q. A.).

Capt. J. E. Greer, Ord. Dept., Acting Engineer Officer, will proceed to the Cantonment on the Uncompahgre, for the purpose of re-establishing the boundary lines of the reservation at that post (S. O. 98, July 8, Dept. Mo.).

Ord. Sergt. Patrick King, whose term of service expires July 19, will proceed to Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., and report for discharge and re-enlistment (S. O. 149, July 15, D. East).

During the temporary absence of the Chief of Ordnance, Lieut. Col. J. M. Whittemore, Ord. Dept., will, by direction of the President, take charge of the office of the Chief of Ordnance and perform his duties (S. O. July 11, H. Q. A.).

Chaplains.

The leave of absence granted Post Chaplain Orville J. Nave is further extended one month (S. O. July 11, H. Q. A.).

The leave of absence granted Post Chaplain Sherman M. Merrill is extended three months (S. O. July 10, H. Q. A.).

Leave of absence for two months is granted Post Chaplain George D. Crocker (S. O. July 15, H. Q. A.).

Signal Corps.

1st Class Private W. H. Greene will relieve Sergt. Michael McGauran, in charge of the station at Pensacola, and the latter will report at Fort Myer, Va. (S. O. 50, July 4, Sig. Office).

THE LINE.

THE STATIONS OF COMPANIES NOT MENTIONED HERE WILL BE FOUND BY REFERENCE TO THE LAST NUMBER OF THE JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqs., B. D. G. K. and M. Ft. Custer, Mont.; A. C. and F. Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E. Ft. Ellis, Mont. H. and L. Ft. Ainslie, Mont.

The following promotion is announced: Capt. Henry Carroll, 9th Cav., to be Major 1st Cav., vice Green, promoted. Major Carroll will report to the Comdg. General Dept. of Dakota for assignment to a station (S. O. 76, July 9, Div. M.).

1st Lieut. H. E. Tuthery, now at Fort Leavenworth, will proceed to Crisfield, Kas., for duty with his troop (S. O. 100, July 10, Dept. M.).

2nd Cavalry, Colonel John P. Hatch.

Hdqs., B. E. F. G. and I. Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A. and K. Ft. San Francisco, Cal.; C. Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D. Boise Barracks, Idaho; H. Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L. Ft. Cour d'Alene, Idaho; M. Ft. Klamath, Ore.

1st Lieut. James N. Allison, in addition to his other duties, is announced as Acting A. D. C. (G. O. 14, July 6, D. Columbia).

A furlough for one month is granted Sergt. William Conaway, Troop I, Fort Walla Walla (S. O. 104, June 26, D. Columbia).

Private A. H. Stilwell, A. and Sergt. B. Berger and L. Gilbert, Corp. O. Kratz, Privates F. Christman, J. Curran, W. T. Wilson, and A. Riley, K. have qualified as sharpshooters.

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqs., D. E. F. H. I. K. L. Ft. Davis, Tex.; A. Ft. Concho, Tex.; G. Ft. Stockton, Tex.; H. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C. Camp Rice, Tex.; M. Camp Pecos, Colorado, Tex.

1st Lieut. Bainbridge Reynolds will proceed to

join his troop in the field in the vicinity of Fort Quitman (S. O. 76, July 6, D. Tex.).

Capt. P. D. Vroom is authorized to purchase one public horse (S. O. 76, July 6, D. Tex.).

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. J. B. Johnson (S. O. 97, July 7, Dept. M.).

2d Lieut. P. W. West, A. C. S. Fort Stockton, is authorized to send, by express, to the Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans, \$108.33, public funds (S. O. 77, July 8, D. Tex.).

Major S. B. M. Young, now at Fort Leavenworth, will proceed to Crisfield, Kas., and report for duty with the troops thereat (S. O. 101, July 11, Dept. M.).

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqs., B. D. and I. Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; F. and H. Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A. and K. Ft. Apache, Ariz.; C. and G. Ft. Bowie, Ariz. E. and M. Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; L. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. W. M. Dickinson (S. O. 95, June 30, Dept. M.).

2d Lieut. W. M. Dickinson, having relinquished the leave of absence granted him by par. 2, S. O. 95, Dept. M., to join his troop in the field, will proceed to Crisfield, Kas., and report for duty with his troop (S. O. 100, July 10, Dept. M.).

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdqs., A. F. G. H. and M. Ft. Riley, Kas.; C. and I. Ft. Hill, Ind. T.; L. Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; E. Caldwell, Kas.; B. D. and K. Ft. Reno, I. T.

Lieut.-Col. Charles E. Compton, with four troops of his regiment from Fort Riley, will proceed to a point as near Kiowa, Kas., as the railroad can take him, near which point he will establish a camp. Col. Compton will send frequently scouts in the direction of the Cantonment and Forts Reno and Supply, I. T., and Caldwell, Kas., making himself familiar with the country in order to act efficiently should occasion arise (S. O. 97, July 7, Dept. M.).

Leave of absence for four months on Surgeon's certificate, with permission to leave the U. S., is granted 1st Lieut. Adolphus W. Greeley, A. S. O. (S. O. July 13, H. Q. A.).

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqs., C. G. and I. Ft. Bayard, N. M.; A. I. and K. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B. and F. Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D. E. and H. Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Capt. A. R. Chaffee will proceed with his troop (I) to Niggerhead Springs, and there camp, with a view to watching for Indians coming from the South, reporting his arrival to Lieut.-Col. A. P. Morrow (S. O. 40, July 7, D. N. M.).

1st Sergt. Thomas Stevenson, Troop A, casually at Fort Bowie, A. T., will at once proceed to Fort Wingate, N. M., the station of his troop (F. O. 8, July 3, D. Ariz.).

Sergt. Frederick Usnar, Troop I, will proceed to Fort Wingate and report for duty (S. O. 38, July 4, D. N. M.).

7th Cavalry, Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis.

Hdqs., A. C. E. H. K. and M. Ft. Meade, Dak.; B. and D. Ft. Yates, Dak.; F. and L. Ft. Buford, Dak.; G. Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I. Ft. Totten, Dak.

The Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service will cause twenty-five recruits to be prepared and forwarded to Fort Snelling, Minn., for assignment to the 7th Cav. (S. O. July 15, H. Q. A.).

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqs., C. and H. San Antonio, Tex.; A. Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; B. Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D. Camp Del Rio, Tex.; E. F. G. K. and L. Ft. Clark, Tex.; I. and M. Ft. Brown, Tex.

1st Lieut. C. H. Lester, A. C. S. Fort Clark, is authorized to send, by express, to the C. C. S. at San Antonio, \$300, public funds (S. O. 74, July 3, D. Tex.).

2d Lieut. J. A. Gaston is authorized to purchase one public horse (S. O. 76, July 6, D. Tex.).

2d Lieut. W. F. Flynn, A. C. S. Fort Ringgold, is authorized to send, by express, to the Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans, La., any subsistence funds remaining in his possession (S. O. 77, July 8, D. Tex.).

Sergt. C. A. Farber, Troop H, will proceed to Fort Monroe and report for final examination for promotion by a Board appointed to meet there July 20 (S. O. 97, July 7, Dept. M.).

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqs., B. D. G. and L. Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C. F. and K. Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A. G. and I. Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; M. Ft. Washburn, Wyo.

2d Lieut. A. H. Budlong is assigned to duty at the Leavenworth Military Prison (S. J. 93, June 30, Dept. M.).

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqs., H. and K. Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; A. B. and C. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; D. and I. Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E. Vancouver Bks., W. T.; F. and L. Ft. Canby, W. T.; G. Ft. Monroe, Va.; M. Ft. Mason, Cal.

Major John I. Rodgers will inspect ordnance and ordnance stores at Fort Canby, for which 1st Lieut. Lowell A. Chamberlin is accountable (S. O. 104, June 26, D. Columbia).

Private E. B. Turner, B; 1st Lieut. H. M. Andrews, 2d Lieut. S. D. Sturgis, Jr., 1st Sergt. E. C. Lickiss, Artificer E. G. Newman, Privates P. Golden, T. Mitchell, M. Padden, and J. E. Williams, D, and Sergt. G. Evans, Corp. F. Sohl, Trumpeter J. Moriarty, Privates J. Donovan and G. Peoples, H, have qualified as sharpshooters.

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqs., G. and I. St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E. Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B. and H. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; C. and D. Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F. and M. Jackson Bks., La.; F* Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. K. Ft. Monroe, Va.

Leave of absence for four months, from Aug. 23, is granted 1st Lieut. Edward E. Gayle (S. O. July 11, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Frank B. Hamilton is relieved as a member of the G. C.-M. at Little Rock Barracks, Ark., and a leave of absence for one month is granted him (S. O. 143, July 14, D. East).

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqs., A. C. E. H. K. and L. Washington Bks., D. C.; B. Newport Bks., Ky.; D. G. and I. Ft. McHenry, Md.; M. Ft. Monroe, Va.; F* San Antonio, Tex.

Leave of absence for six months on Surgeon's certificate is granted 1st Lieut. Christopher W. Harrold (S. O. July 10, H. Q. A.).

Leave of absence for fourteen days is granted 2d Lieut. Charles A. Bennett, Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 146, July 11, D. East).

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqs., F. I. L. and M. Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A. C. and H. Ft. Columbia, N. Y.; G. Ft. Monroe, Va.; H. Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D. Ft. Omaha, Neb.; E. and K. Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

Felix Lent, Bat. B, Fort Wadsworth, went bathing at West Brighton, July 11. When he came out of the water his clothing was stolen, with the exception of his shirt and vest, and an old pair of trousers was left in their place. His silver watch and \$100 were also missing. Felix raised enough money to reach Brooklyn and vowed he would never go to Coney Island again so long as he lived.—New York Times.

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqs. and B. Ft. Grant, A. T.; A. Ft. Apache, A. T.; C. Ft. Huachuca, A. T.; D. Ft. McDowell, A. T.; E. Ft. Verde, A. T.; F. Ft. Bowie, A. T.; G. Ft. Mojave, A. T.; H. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I. Ft. Lowell, A. T.; J. Whipple Bks., A. T.

2d Lieut. H. M. Rouch will proceed to Fort Apache and resume his duties in connection with Indian affairs on the White Mountain Reservation (F. O. 4, June 27, D. Ariz.).

Corp. Henry Quackenbush, Co. G, will proceed to Fort Monroe for final examination for promotion by a Board of Officers (S. O. 69, July 6, D. Ariz.).

The regiment has now 21 qualified sharpshooters.

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqs., D. E. F. and K. Ft. Cour d'Alene, Idaho; C. G. and H. Ft. Spokane, W. T.; I. Boise Bks., Idaho; J. Ft. Klamath, Ore.; L. Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.

Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Merriam will inspect one cavalry horse at Fort Spokane, for which Capt. Martin E. O'Brien, 2d Cav., is accountable (S. O. 104, June 26, D. Columbia).

Major Leslie Smith will inspect signal property and ordnance and ordnance stores at Fort Klamath, for which 1st Lieut. Augustus R. Egbert is accountable (S. O. 104, June 26, D. Columbia).

Lieut. Col. Joshua S. Fletcher, Jr. (promoted from Major 2d Inf.), will proceed to Vancouver Barracks and report for assignment to a station (S. O. July 11, H. Q. A.).

Capt. William Mills is appointed to act as inspector on certain clothing, camp and garrison equipage at the Philadelphia depot of the Q. M. Dept., Philadelphia, Penn. (S. O. July 15, H. Q. A.).

The special duty for which he was selected having been completed, in accordance with the understanding at the time, 2d Lieut. William R. Abercrombie is relieved as Aide-de-Camp. Brig.-Gen. Miles, commanding, avails himself of this opportunity to express his appreciation of the efficient and faithful manner in which Lieut. Abercrombie has discharged his duties (G. O. 13, July 3, D. Columbia).

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqs., A. G. H. and K. Ft. Snaw, A. T.; B. D. F. and I. Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C. and E. Ft. Ellis, M. T.

1st Lieut. Arthur Williams will perform the duties pertaining to Capt. John E. Greer, Ord. Corps, during the absence of the latter from Dept. Hdqs. (S. O. 98, July 8, Dept. M.).

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqs., B. D. E. G. I. and K. Ft. Omaha, Neb.; A. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C. Ft. Robinson, Neb.; F. and H. Ft. Niobrara, Neb.

1st Lieut. L. Merriam is detailed for duty at the Dept. of Platte rifle camp, and will report to Capt. E. Miles, 21st Inf., July 20 (S. O. 63, July 6, D. Platte.).

The C. O. Fort Omaha will hold in readiness to move at once for field service Cos. D, G. and K, with Surg. J. M. Brown as medical officer (S. O. 61, July 9, D. Platte.).

The extension of leave on Surgeon's certificate granted 1st Lieut. Robert H. Young is still further extended four months on Surgeon's certificate (S. O. July 14, H. Q. A.).

2d Lieut. S. A. Wolf is detailed as A. C. S. of the command at Crisfield, Kas., and will proceed to that point for duty (S. O. 100, July 10, Dept. M.).

Cos. D, G. and K, under command of Capt. William H. Powell, with Surg. Justus M. Brown as medical officer, will leave Fort Omaha, July 10, for Crisfield, Kas. (S. O. 65, July 10, D. Platte.).

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

2d Lieut. C. G. Morton is detailed for duty at the Dept. of Platte rifle camp, and will report to Capt. E. Miles, 21st Inf., July 20 (S. O. 63, July 6, D. Platte.).

The C. O. Fort Douglas will hold in readiness to move at once for field service Lieut.-Col. N. W. Osborne and Cos. C, D, F, G, H. and I, with Asst. Surg. W. C. Borden as medical officer (S. O. 64, July 9, D. Platte.).

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqs., A. C. D. F. H. and K. Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B. and E. Ft. Fred Steele, Wyo.; G. and I. Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

2d Lieut. C. H. Cochran is detailed for duty at the Dept. of Platte rifle camp, and will report to Capt. E. Miles, 21st Inf., July 20 (S. O. 63, July 6, D. Platte.).

Col. Henry C. Merriam (promoted from Lieut.-Colonel 2d Inf.), will proceed to Fort Laramie, Wyo. T., and report for duty with his regiment (S. O. July 11, H. Q. A.).

Co. E, under command of Capt. William I. Reed, will leave Fort Fred Steele, Wyo., July 10, for Cheyenne. Capt. Reed will report to Lieut.-Col. Anderson, 9th Inf., to proceed with his command to Crisfield, Kas. (S. O. 65, July 10, D. Platte.).

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqs., C. H. and K. Angel Island, Cal.; A. and G. Benicia Bks., Cal.; B. Ft. Gaston, Cal.; E. Ft. Halleck, Nev.; D. San Diego Bks., Cal.; F. Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; I. Ft. McDermitt, Nev.

2d Lieut. George W. Ruthers will, July 7, proceed to Fort McDermitt, Nev., for temporary duty (S. O. 65, July 6, D. Cal.).

Co. G will, Aug. 4, take station at Fort Gaston. Co. B will then take station at Benicia Barracks, Cal.

1st Lieut. P. H. Ray, Co. G, will precede his company to Fort Gaston (S. O. 65, July 6, D. Cal.).

Sergt. J. Sanders and Privates J. Beiser, J. Klettenheimer, and O. W. Winthrop, B; Thos. Casey, I, and Sergt. J. Meyer and Corp. J. Baldwin, K, have qualified as sharpshooters.

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqs., A. D. E. F. H. I. and K. Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; B. C. and G. Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

2d Lieut. C. R. Noyes is detailed for duty at the Dept. of Platte rifle camp, and will report to Capt. E. Miles, 21st Inf., July 20 (S. O. 63, July 6, D. Platte.).

An Army Refracting Board having found 2d Lieut. James M. McCarty incapacitated for active service,

and that his incapacity is not the result of any incident of service, he is, by direction of the President, and in conformity with sec. 1252, R. S., wholly retired from the Service, to take effect July 11, and his name will be henceforward omitted from the Army Register (S. O. 7, July 13, H. Q. A.)

The C. O. Fort D. A. Russell will hold in readiness to move at once for field service Lieut.-Col. T. M. Anderson and Cos. A, D, E, F, and I, with Asst. Surg. A. W. Taylor as medical officer (S. O. 64, July 9, D. Platte.)

Lieut.-Col. Thomas M. Anderson, with Cos. A, D, E, F, and I, and Asst. Surg. Arthur W. Taylor as medical officer, will proceed, July 11, to Crisfield, Kas. (S. O. 65, July 10, D. Platte.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.
Hdqs., B, C, F, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; D and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; G and K, Uncompahgre, Colo.

Sergt. James Searlet, Co. F, will proceed to Fort Monroe and report for final examination for promotion by a Board appointed to meet there July 20 (S. O. 97, July 7, Dept. M.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.
Hdqs., A, D, E, and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B and F, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; C and H, Ft. Buford, D. T.; G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

12th Infantry, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.
Hdqs., A, B, D, F, G, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

Capt. John M. Norvell will proceed to Fort Ontario, N. Y., and report for temporary Garrison Court-martial duty (S. O. 146, July 11, D. East.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Lewis C. Hunt.
Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.

Col. Lewis C. Hunt will proceed to Fort Townsend and such other points in that vicinity as may be necessary on public business (S. O. 107, July 1, D. Columbia.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Joseph N. G. Whistler.
Hdqs., E, and F, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.; G and K, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

Leave of absence for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, to take effect after Aug. 1, is granted 2d Lieut. Blanton C. Welsh, Camp Poplar River, M. T. (S. O. 76, July 9, Div. M.)

17th Infantry, Colonel Charles C. Gilbert.
Hdqs., B, D, and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; A and G, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; C, E, and I, Ft. Totten, D. T.; F and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.

1st Lieut. J. M. Burns, A. D. C., is detailed as recorder of a Retiring Board (S. O. 77, July 8, D. Tex.)

18th Infantry, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.
Hdqs., E, and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, and D, Ft. Hays, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G, H, and K, Ft. Reno, I. T.

The C. O. Fort Riley will relieve the detachment of the 18th Inf. at that post and send it to Fort Hays (S. O. 96, July 3, Dept. M.)

Capt. Jacob Kline is detailed to take charge of the Dept. of Missouri rifle competition for the current year. He will report at Fort Leavenworth by July 27. The C. O. Fort Leavenworth will detail such number of officers and enlisted men to report to Capt. Kline as may be required by him; the officers for duty as Executive, Range, Statistical, and Ordnance officers, the enlisted men as clerks, markers, spotters, trumpeters, etc. (S. O. 98, July 8, Dept. M.)

2d Lieut. Peter Campbell is detailed temporarily, as A. A. Q. M. of the command at Crisfield, Kas. (S. O. 100, July 10, Dept. M.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.
Hdqs., A, B, C, E, F, H, I, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D and G, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.

The leave of absence granted 2d Lieut. Benjamin Alvord is extended one month (S. O. 77, July 11, Div. M.)

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.
Hdqs., C, E, F, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; A, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; B, Ft. Fred. Steele, Wyo.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; I and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

Leave of absence for one month, on Surgeon's certificate, is granted 1st Lieut. R. H. Fletcher, San Diego Barracks, Cal. (S. O. 64, July 1, D. Cal.)

The C. O. Fort Sidney will hold in readiness to move at once for field service Major E. P. Pearson and Cos. C, F, and G, with Asst. Surg. Clarence Ewen as medical officer; the C. O. Fort D. A. Russell Cos. I and K, and the C. O. Fort Fred. Steele Co. B (S. O. 64, July 9, D. Platte.)

Major Edward P. Pearson, with Cos. C, F, and G, and Asst. Surg. Clarence Ewen as medical officer, will proceed, July 11, from Fort Sidney, Neb., to Cheyenne, and report to Lieut.-Col. Thomas M. Anderson, 9th Inf., to go with his command to Crisfield, Kas. Co. B will leave Fort Fred. Steele, July 10, thence to Crisfield, and Cos. I and K will also proceed to Crisfield (S. O. 65, July 10, D. Platte.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swatne.
Hdqs., A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

2d Lieut. T. W. Moore will proceed to Fort Reno, I. T., and report for duty with Co. F (S. O. 98, July 8, Dept. M.)

2d Lieut. H. C. Hodges, Jr., A. D. C., will proceed to Topeka to-day, on business connected with reported Indian hostilities in Southern Kansas (S. O. 98, July 8, Dept. M.)

Leave of absence for four months, to take effect about Aug. 1, is granted 1st Lieut. William H. Kell (S. O. 101, July 14, H. Q. A.)

Major Robert H. Hall, A. I. G., having reported at Hdqs. Dept. of Platte, in compliance with G. O. 47, from Hdqs. of Army, is announced as Inspector-General of this Dept. (G. O. 14, June 27, D. Platte.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.
Hdqs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Macinac, Mich.

Major Samuel Ovenshine (promoted from Captain 5th Inf.), will proceed to Governor's Island, N. Y. H., and report for assignment to a station (S. O. 101, July 11, H. Q. A.)

Lieut.-Col. Henry M. Lazelle, A. I. G., is announced as Acting Inspector-General Dept. of Columbia (G. O. 12, July 1, D. Columbia.)

24th Infantry, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.
Hdqs., D, G, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, E, I, and K, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

As soon as he can be relieved of his duties at Fort

Riley, 2d Lieut. A. M. Palmer will rejoin his company at Fort Supply, I. T. (S. O. 96, July 3, Dept. M.)

The leave of absence for seven days granted 2d Lieut. C. L. Collins, Fort Elliott, is extended fifteen days (S. O. 99, July 9, Dept. M.)

2d Lieut. A. M. Palmer is relieved as recruiting officer at Fort Riley, Kas., and will turn over all property and papers pertaining to the recruiting service at that post to 1st Lieut. Ebenezer Swift, Jr., Adjt., 5th Cav., who is appointed in his stead (S. O. 100, July 10, Dept. M.)

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.
Hdqs., B, C, F, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

Leave of absence for four months, to take effect about Aug. 10, 1885, is granted 2d Lieut. James O. Green (S. O. 101, July 15, H. Q. A.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, July 11, 1885.

APPOINTMENT.

Colonel John Gibbon, 7th Infantry, to be Brigadier-General, July 10, 1885, vice Angur, retired from active service.

[See General Orders, No. 74, Headquarters of the Army, July 8, 1885, announcing the appointments of the graduates of the U. S. Military Academy.]

PROMOTION.

2d Lieutenant Samuel W. Dunning, 16th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, July 1, 1885, vice Lassiter, appointed Regimental Quartermaster.

RETIREMENT.

Brigadier-General Christopher C. Augur, July 10, 1885 (act June 30, 1882).

CASUALTIES.

Colonel William N. Grier (retired), died July 8, 1885, at Napa Springs, California.

Captain Nathaniel Prime (retired), died July 8, 1885, at New York City, New York.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Clark, Tex., July 9. Detail: Capt. W. J. Lyster and J. H. Smith, 16th Inf.; Capt. A. B. Kauffman, 8th Cav.; Capt. C. T. Witherell, 19th Inf.; Capt. H. S. Weeks, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. J. A. Payne and A. McC. Guard, 19th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Z. B. Vance, 19th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 75, July 6, D. Tex.)

At Fort Davis, Tex., July 9. Detail: Lieut.-Col. D. R. Clendenin, Capt. Gerald Russell, H. W. Wessells, Jr., and G. A. Drew, 1st Lieut. J. F. Simpson, 2d Lieut. T. R. Rivers and W. L. Simpson, 3d Cav., and 1st Lieut. G. A. Dodd, 3d Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 75, July 6, D. Tex.)

At Fort Brown, Tex., July 17. Detail: Major Edwin Bentley, Surg.; Capt. J. H. Braford, 19th Inf.; Capt. A. G. Hennies, J. M. Ropes, and Edmund Luff, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. J. G. Leefe, 19th Inf., and 2d Lieut. F. H. French, 19th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 75, July 6, D. Tex.)

At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., July 13. Detail: Capt. T. J. Lloyd, 18th Inf.; Capt. C. A. Woodruff, 2d Art.; Capt. Henry Seton, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. F. H. Barnhart and C. H. Cabaniss, Jr., 18th Inf.; 2d Lieut. S. A. Wolf, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. E. H. Catlin, 2d Art., and 2d Lieut. J. V. S. Paddock, 5th Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 99, July 9, Dept. M.)

At Fort Adams, R. I., July 17. Detail: Capt. G. B. Rodney and J. W. Roder, 1st Lieut. William Ennis, L. H. Walker, Clarence Deems, and James M. Jones, and 2d Lieut. S. M. Foote, 4th Art., and 1st Lieut. Joseph Garrard, 4th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 148, July 14, D. East.)

At Fort McHenry, Md., July 14. Detail: Capt. J. G. Turnbull and G. F. Barstow, 3d Art.; Capt. John L. Clem, A. Q. M.; 1st Lieut. James O'Hara, R. D. Potts, and George P. Scriven, and 2d Lieut. G. T. Bartlett, 3d Art., and 1st Lieut. C. G. Woodward, 3d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 146, July 11, D. East.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Officers will convene at Camp Rice, Tex., July 10, to inspect certain buildings there erected under contract. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Geo. D. Ruggles, A. A. G.; Major J. G. C. Lee, G. M., and Capt. J. G. Bourke, 3d Cav. (S. O. 76, July 6, D. Tex.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of 2d Lieut. John C. Walshe, B. M. Pursell, and Frederick R. Day, Signal Corps, will assemble at the Signal Office for the purpose of deciding upon bids to be submitted for supplies for use during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886 (S. O. 53, July 1, Sig. Office.)

A Board, to consist of 1st Lieut. Thomas M. Woodruff, 5th Inf., A. S. O.; 2d Lieut. John C. Walshe, Signal Corps, and Prof. T. C. Mendenhall, Assistant, will assemble, July 9, for the purpose of opening, examining, and reporting upon bids for submarine telegraph cables. Lieut. Walshe will act as recorder (S. O. 61, July 6, Sig. Office.)

Mounted Recruiting Service.—The headquarters have been removed to the Turner Building, Eighth street, near Olive, St. Louis.

Subsistence Requisitions.—The Purchasing and Depot Com. Sub., Chicago, Ill., having reported that the force of employees allotted under the restricted appropriation for the fiscal year 1886, will be inadequate to perform the work to be done unless, by reduction of frequency of making requisitions to the lowest point consistent with the keeping quality of supplies and other overruling conditions, the work be concentrated upon as small a number of requisitions as possible; the Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Division of the Missouri, recommends that "as few requisitions or calls for subsistence supplies be allowed from posts, upon Chief Commissaries of Departments, or from the latter upon this office, or direct upon the Purchasing and Depot Commissary Subsistence, Chicago, as may be possible under existing regulations and instructions, in view of the great burden of work and inadequacy of force." Department commanders have ordered accordingly.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of the East.—Major Gen. W. S. Hancock.

Atlantic City, N. J., was, according to a newspaper despatch, terribly excited July 11 by the arrest of Charles Kercher on a charge of desertion from the 8th U. S. Infantry at New York. He enlisted as a musician March 28 at David's Island, and deserted June 22, and since that time had been quietly plying his vocation in a small retreat at South Atlantic City.

In February last, Mr. Charles W. Kendall, clerk for the Ordnance Board, U. S. A. on Governor's Island, lost a pocket book containing \$200 in the bar room of the Morton House, New York, and he and Mr. Mayer went later to the Morton House and accused a barkeeper of the theft. They were assaulted and then brought suit against Mr. Shook, one of the parties present, for \$20,000 each for assault, and the case was tried before a Sheriff's jury July 13. It had been agreed that the result of one suit should govern both. The same evening the jury gave a verdict of \$100 to each plaintiff.

Division of the Pacific.—Maj.-Gen. J. C. Pope.

The San Francisco News Letter, in an article on the Presidio says: "While walking about the well-kept grounds, one will see such a profuse and varied growth of flowers that they alone pay for the trip, but there are other attractions. Every morning a division of troops engages in rifle practice, while another division is busy with infantry or cavalry drill. On Tuesday and Friday afternoons, at two o'clock, the band gives an open air concert that would cost a dollar to hear in a theatre. Who would not rather listen to a concert while sitting amid real flowers and trees on a calm sunny day, than while surrounded with artificial auxiliaries? And who would not rather breathe pure air than the stifled atmosphere produced by hundreds of people in a shut-up theatre? Military music has a far finer effect in open air than when rendered in limited space."

Dept. of the Missouri.—Brig. Gen. N. A. Miles.

A Fort Gibson correspondent writes: Companies C and I, 18th Inf., reached here June 14. The post is a pretty one, with quarters built of stone for two companies, located on an elevation, about one-fourth of a mile from the Grand River, three miles above where the Grand empties into the Arkansas. The town of Fort Gibson is less than one-half mile distant from the post, and contains a population of about two hundred not over that. The night before our arrival a soldier, left behind by the 26th for assignment to the 18th Inf., was killed by colored soldiers of the 24th Inf. Two men of the latter regiment were arrested for the crime and taken to Fort Smith, Ark., for trial before the U. S. Court. It has rained every day since our arrival, and *what* how hot.

Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. Alfred H. Terry.

A recent visitor to Fort Shaw, Montana, writes: "I found it a perfect little oasis in the wilderness. It is built after the fashion of a London West End square—a green lawn in the centre and shade trees all around. Although there are several hundred people in the fort, the whole place seems to be one single, well ordered household; everybody has something to do, peace and order reign supreme. The ladies are all refined and serene, the officers perfect gentlemen. The soldiers are all pleasant, obliging and gentleman-like. There is nothing of the dullness of a German military post about Fort Shaw, and no officer walks about with his hands in his pockets, as French Army officers are in the habit of doing. I always believed that the life of an officer's wife living in garrison must be unendurable; but looking into the well appointed, even luxuriously furnished, well regulated officers' quarters, and in the cheerful faces of the Fort Shaw ladies themselves convinced me that they must get more comfort, pleasure and happiness out of life than many a millionaire's wife. The soldiers all seem to be well drilled, all of good form and hold themselves as straight as arrows."

Dept. of the Platte.—Brig. Gen. O. O. Howard.

The Omaha Herald referring to the recent despatch of troops from the Department to Southern Kansas for service against the Cheyennes if necessary says: "This movement of troops has established two facts. One is that the chiefs of staff in the Department of the Platte can do some remarkably quick work when occasion requires. Another is that soldiers grow tired of garrison duty, and are glad of a chance to get to the front even when danger is imminent. The troops went off July 10 cheering vociferously and their comrades who were left at the post actually envied them. Nor was this feeling confined to the men. Dr. Brown, the post surgeon, instead of sending his assistant packed up his medicine case and instruments, and went himself, and a young lieutenant, on leave of absence, reported for duty, and left with his company. There were fair ladies at the depot to bid the boys goodbye, and as the train rolled out dainty handkerchiefs fluttered in the damp air, and damper tears stole down and washed away the kisses that but a moment before had been hastily planted on quivering lips."

Dept. of the Columbia.—Brig. Gen. John Gibbon.

A troop of cavalry has been sent from Fort Walla Walla, to the vicinity of the mouth of the Okinakan river, the troop commander from there to report to the commanding officer, Fort Spokane, for duty.

WEST POINT.

THERE was considerable excitement at West Point, on July 13, over the drowning of Warwick McCray, who was in the Third Class of cadets, from Pennsylvania. He was bathing in the Hudson, when he was seized with cramps. One or two cadets endeavored to rescue him, but failed. Grapplers were set to work endeavoring to find the body. Out of the last examination in a class of 67 he stood 14. The body was picked up about in the river at Cornwall July 17, a liberal reward for its recovery having been offered by Gen. Merritt.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

AFTER THE APACHES.

FORT DAVIS, TEXAS, July 4, 1885.

As I predicted in my last letter, the first troops to strike the hostile Apaches were led on by Captain Emmet Crawford, of the 3d Cavalry, who had followed them from Arizona to the spurs of the Sierra Madre near Opulo. One Indian warrior was killed and seventeen women and children captured. The fight occurred on June 23. Three troops of the 3d Cavalry under Captains Vroom, Thompson, and Elting are patrolling the country in the vicinity of old Fort Quitman and guarding the Viejo and Capote passes, as it has been suspected the Indians would go through the State of Chihuahua and repeat, if possible, the old raids of Victorio in Texas. The region is peculiarly adapted for savage raids, the country being sparsely settled by the whites in most places, so that they can approach the farm houses without danger of being discovered until close at hand.

The Seminole Indian scouts at Nevill's Springs are also out searching for traces of the Apaches, who have even now many sympathizers in the lawless and unprotected regions of this State. Vast stretches of mountainous country afford them excellent hiding places, and from old times they know the location of the springs and water holes. Nevill's Springs is a sub post under Colonel Brackett's command.

1st Lieutenant Hunter is scouting with a portion of Troop M, 3d Cavalry, in the region of Presidio San Vicente, where there are the remains of a church and fort built many years ago by the Spaniards when they had possession of the country. This was a favorite haunt of the Mescalero Apaches as well as an excellent hiding place for horses, cattle, and mules.

To-day, as usual, the soldiers are out enjoying themselves with their foot races, wheelbarrow races, sack races, base ball games, and other sports of like nature. A purse of over \$200 has been made up by officers and citizens to be distributed in prizes to the winners.

We have had considerable sickness here, but it is now abating somewhat, and the weather is charming. The water is not as wholesome as could be desired and all of the illness can safely be attributed to that cause. The tank has been well cleaned out and purified by our excellent Quartermaster, Lieut. Frank H. Hardie, son of the late General James A. Hardie, who is Regimental Quartermaster of the 3d Cavalry, and now as ever a capable and zealous officer and one who is always attentive to his duties.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT LYON, COL.

JULY 5, 1885.

THE "Glorious Fourth" was ushered in here, as customary everywhere, by the everlasting small boy and his pop-gun, and very soon the garrison gave evidence of entering with energy upon the celebration. A shooting match, under the personal supervision of the range officer, Capt. F. E. Lacey, 10th Infantry, took precedence. The match was between three men each of Co. A, 10th Infantry, and Co. C, 22d Infantry, and was won by Co. A. Then followed a game of base ball between the Fort Lyon Club and a visiting Club from La Junta, Col., a fine body of young men. They went home, however, with second honors, the game being won by the soldiers. Score, 6 to 5; time, 2 hours. The national salute of 38 guns and dinner succeeded.

In the afternoon the "tug of war" was first on the programme, and was an exciting display of muscular energy, the contest being between twenty men of each of the two infantry companies at the post, and Co. A was again victorious. A three-legged race, a laughable sack race, a high jump, an amusing wheelbarrow race, blindfolded, an egg race, a short distance race, and a long distance race, succeeded in the order named, Co. C winning the three-legged race and the long race, the others falling to Co. A. These sports were enjoyed by officers and men alike, hilarious good nature pervading everywhere.

Nor was there a lack of the cup that cheers and inebriates as well, without which the entire celebration would have been tame; but moderation was the rule, and the liberty was not abused. Many good people entertain the idea that by excluding all kinds of liquors from military posts an army of temperance men will be formed, but they will never learn that the only way to prevent a soldier from drinking whiskey is to stop making it. Intoxicants have been used by the soldier since the earliest times, and he will continue to imbibe until the "crack of doom."

"When Mars, the mighty god of war,
Did first of battles think,
He girt his sword upon his thigh
And mixed a drop of drink."

Revelry was the order of the evening, and a social hop, which ended in the "wee sma hours," established the fact that the warrior can "trip the light fantastic toe" with the same grace and elegance that distinguished him in the more arduous feats of the day. Pardon the digression and excuse any apparent vanity in my letter. BRASS BUTTONS.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

THE Express of July 7 says: General Stanley has returned from his recent trip to the north. He had a delightful trip, and returns feeling very sanguine that his post will be very liberally dealt with. General Stanley saw President Cleveland twice and says that Mr. Cleveland, who is an old-time friend of his, treated him very kindly and cordially, having known him at Buffalo, when the President of the United States was president of the Buffalo Club. San Antonio can rely on \$75,000 to be expended this year in the construction of barracks and \$20,000 for a hospital.

The cavalry stationed at San Antonio, now on duty in the field after Indians, are seeing some hard service. When last heard from they were doing well and the command with Capt. O. B. Boyd seemed to be enjoying the scout a great deal.

Quite an extensive sensation was produced in military circles on Sunday morning by the discovery that a young girl baby, had been left at the door of a young lieutenant, at the Government depot. The lieutenant discovered his little visitor about 6 o'clock

in the morning and was, of course, very much surprised, as well as chagrined, for, not having a wife of his own, he was at a loss to know how he could comply with the accompanying request and become a mother to the motherless infant. He did the best he could, however, by endeavoring to get some of the good ladies at the depot to adopt it. Failing in this, he next conveyed the little charge to the residence of County Judge Wurzbach, who had the infant taken care of.

NEWPORT NOTES.

Colonel George H. Elliott, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., gave a dinner party July 14.

Professor W. H. C. Bartlett, U. S. A., has occupied his cottage here with his family.

A fire took place, July 13, in the quarters of Capt. Arthur Morris, 4th U. S. Art., at Fort Adams, but was quickly extinguished by the garrison fire company. Cause, the usual servant and usual lamp.

Lieut. G. L. Anderson, U. S. A., detached from Fort Adams, has been visiting here.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of two prisoners recently tried at Washington Barracks and sentenced to forfeiture of pay, Major-Gen. Hancock says: "In order that justice may not entirely fail, the Department Commander approves the sentences, but desires to express his opinion of the inadequacy of the punishments inflicted. A failure to respond to duty to which a soldier has been appointed, and a direct refusal and failure to obey the lawful order of a superior, are violations of the essential principles of discipline, and should be severely dealt with."

A RIFLE MATCH.

A RIFLE match between teams of Battery C, 4th U. S. Artillery, Capt. Cushing's, of Fort Trumbull, and Battery E, 4th Artillery, Capt. Roder's, of Fort Adams, took place on July 4, and excited much interest among officers and men. Each team consisted of eight men. Distances, 200 and 500 yards, 10 shots at each range. The match was won by Battery C, with a score of 325 at 200 yards and 331 at 500 yards. Total 656, out of a possible 800 (82 per cent.) Capt. H. C. Cushing, 4th Artillery, acted as captain of Battery C team and Lieut. Joseph Garrard as captain of Battery E.

TARGET PRACTICE AT FORT SULLY.

THE following is the target record of Fort Sully on June 30, 1885:

11th Infantry. S. S. M. 1st Cl. 2d Cl. 3d Cl. Fig. M.					
Staff and Band. 5	12	..	1	..	123.89
Company A.... 29	14	..	..	..	167.44
Company D.... 16	17	..	..	..	148.48
Company E.... 25	18	..	..	..	158.14
Company K.... 14	22	3	..	..	132.82
Total..... 89	83	3	1	0	149.49

Fort Barrancas must let out another reef. The above is the work of two months. EXPERT.

RIFLE MATCH AT FORT SULLY.

SCORES made at a rifle match between teams of six from staff and band, Companies A, D, E, I and K, 11th Infantry, fired at Fort Sully, D. T., July 4, 1885. Range, 200 yards:

Staff and Band.	Company E.
1st Lieut. R. W. Hoyt..... 26	Sergt. S. H. Smith..... 29
Q. M. Sergt. E. W. Alfred.. 25	Corpl. C. Woodcock..... 31
Pvt. E. J. Simpson..... 27	Pvt. J. R. Intran..... 28
Sgt.-Major M. M. Muehlgr. 27	Pvt. J. B. Bonall..... 30
Pvt. L. A. Matthews..... 28	Mun. G. Triemer..... 28
Sergt. J. M. C. Mariager.. 30	Pvt. J. Quinlan..... 28

Total.....161	Total.....174
Company A.	Company I.
Sergt. W. Fencock..... 28	Corpl. S. Brown..... 25
Pvt. A. Baumhauser..... 28	Sergt. A. Martin..... 27
2d Lieut. E. F. Handforth.. 27	Corpl. H. J. Smith..... 30
Pvt. C. Clark..... 28	Corpl. J. H. Davidson.. 28
Corpl. P. J. Lally..... 28	Sergt. Wm. Delany..... 30
Art. C. Yeager..... 30	1st Lieut. A. L. Myer..... 25
Total.....164	Total.....165

		Company K.	
2d Lieut. ' M. B. Travis..	31	2d Lieut. J. A. Emery.....	27
Corpl. J. Morar.....	27	Sergt. W. Elmore.....	28
Sergt. P. Maher.....	30	Pvt. T. J. Connolly.....	27
1st Sergt. P. E. Hendricks..	22	Pvt. A. Vogt.....	26
Pvt. Wm. Henry.....	28	Sergt. J. Graham.....	27
Pvt. Wm. Boothe.....	27	Pvt. Wm. Williams.....	30
Total.....	162	Total.....	165

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

BASE BALL AT SHEBOYGAN.

A BASE BALL match at Sheboygan, July 4, for a cash prize of \$25 attracted a large crowd, and at the opening it looked as though the Diamond Club would be the victors, they giving the Fort Mackinac Club two goose eggs in succession, the first two innings, but they came to grief in the 5th inning when they allowed the Mackinac boys to score 9 runs. The following is the score:

SHEBOYGAN.	PORT MACKINAC.
Thompson..... 1	Hastings..... 2
Sutton..... 2	Heunessy..... 4
Westgate..... 1	Elder..... 0
Comerford..... 2	Brady, M. B..... 1
Langmaid..... 2	Scence..... 2
McArthur..... 0	Pratt..... 3
Connors..... 0	Johnson..... 3
Marquette..... 1	O'Leary..... 1
Conrad..... 1	Wampler..... 1
Sheboygan..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	
Mackinac..... 0 0 3 2 2 1 0 2 0	
	0-10

The following Army officers registered at the office of the Adjutant-General this week: Lieutenant Henry H. Ludlow, 3d Artillery, Washington Barracks, visiting friends; 1st Lieut. John Conline, 9th Cav., Ebbitt House, on leave; 2d Lieut. Charles Nicoll Clinch, 24th Inf., Ebbitt House, on leave; 1st Lieut. A. C. Ducaut, 3d Cav., 1106 H street; F. W. Mansfield, 11th Inf., Ebbitt House, on delay joining new station.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Act. R.—Adml. J. E. Jouett.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Geo. R. Durand. At New York Navy-yard.
GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Theo. F. Kane. At Portsmouth, N. H.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Gilbert C. Wiltse. Relieved at Colon, July 11, by the Yantic and proceeded to Savanilla.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 23 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Oscar F. Stanton. At Aspinwall, July 4, has been ordered North.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Frank Wildes. At Aspinwall, July 11, relieving the Swatara. Has been ordered North.

South Atlantic Station.

Rear Admiral Earl English commanding.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. Edward E. Potter. Flagship of the South Atlantic Station. Arrived at Rio Janeiro July 1, 1885, from St. Helena.

NIPISIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. William S. Dana. Address mail to care of U. S. Consul, Montevideo, Uruguay. At Montevideo, June 8. Left for Buenos Ayres March 27; April 6 went over to Colonia; returned and sailed for Montevideo May 26, arriving next day. On June 6 the U. S. Commissioner, Judge Thatcher, was received by President Santos, and many of the officers of the Nipsic attended, on invitation, the reception. They were furnished with carriages and a mounted escort, and received by a regiment of Government troops, drawn up at the Government House. The President and his Ministers gave them a cordial reception. Judge Thatcher, the same afternoon, was taken in the President's state barge to Buenos Ayres, accompanied by some of the President's officers. The Nipsic would remain at Montevideo until the end of June and then proceed to Rio de Janeiro, by St. Catharines, arriving about July 20. Officers and men in good health.

European Station—R.—Adml. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain George Dewey. Arrived at Gibraltar June 18. Sailed from Gibraltar July 2, 1885, for Cherbourg, as reported by cable.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. William R. Bridgman. Reported by cable to have sailed from Gibraltar for Cherbourg, July 2, 1885.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow. At Alexandria June 11. She is to cruise along the coasts of Asia Minor, Syria and Egypt.

Pacific Station—Rear-Adm. E. Y. McCauley.

The Post-office address of the vessels of the Pacific Station is care of U. S. Consul at Panama, unless otherwise noted. Letters directed to Callao are delayed in the Post-office.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Captain E. P. Lull commanding. At San Francisco, Cal.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Yates Stirling. At Guayaquil, June 29—to sail for Payta, Peru.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Lieut. Comdr. George B. Livingston in command. Used as a store-ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Sailed from Mare Island, Cal., June 30, 1885, for Panama. Will touch at some of the Mexican and Central American ports.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. Was at Sitka, June 5. After the arrival of the mail steamer on June 13, was to cruise South, looking in at the different Indian villages, and doing such surveying as may come in the way.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Chas. S. Norton. At Callao, June 20.

WACHUSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Alfred T. Mahan. At Panama.

Atlantic Station—Act. Rear-Admiral J. L. Davis.

Vessel with (+), address, Mail, to care U. S. Consul Yokohama, Japan.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. At Nagasaki June 5, docked, bottom cleaned and found in good condition. Went to sea on the 9th, exercised with the other vessels, and then proceeded to Chemulpo, Corea, to relieve the Trenton.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Albert S. Barker. At Foo-Choo June 10. To be relieved by the Palos. Ordered by the Dept., May 23, to proceed to New York, via Australia, New Zealand, and Cape Town. Expects to leave about Aug. 1 next.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, f. s. a. s., Comdr. Purcell F. Harrington. At Nagasaki, June 9, having been out with the Ossipee and Alert exercising. Ordered by the Department, May 23, to proceed to New York, via Zanzibar, the Camoro Islands, Madagascar, ports on the S. E. Coast of Africa, and Cape of Good Hope. Expects to leave for the U. S. about Aug. 1 next.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller commanding. Arrived at Singapore July 5.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Francis J. Higginson. Left Shanghai, June 4, for Amoy, with the U. S. Charge d'Affaires. Expected to remain there during the trial of Edwards, and then go to Canton, to take the place of the Palos.

OMAHA, 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. At New York.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensy. At Shanghai, latter part of June, having relieved the Monocacy.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. At Canton May 30—to be relieved, and then go to the Min river as the relief of the Enterprise.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 10 guns Capt. Robert L.

Phythian. At Chemulpo, Corea, June 2. To be relieved by the *Alert*, and then go to Nagasaki.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander Charles V. Gridley. Left Lisbon, July 1, for Madeira, where she arrived July 9. All well.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Captain Allen V. Reed. Gunner ship. She is moored off West 30th Street, North River. Her boats run from a float at West 27th Street Pier. Entrance from W. 26th Street. F. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. S. W. Terry, commanding. Left Lisbon, July 1, for Madeira, where she arrived July 9. All well.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. William H. Whiting. Training ship. Sailed from Lisbon, July 1, for Madeira, where she arrived July 9. All well.

On Special Service.

CONSTELLATION, 3d rate, 10 guns. Practice ship of Naval Academy. Commander Charles L. Huntington. On her annual cruise, en route to Portsmouth, N. H., at last accounts.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr., in command. At New York. Left the yard July 15, having been by order of the Dept. placed at the disposition of the Fortification Dept. of which the Secretary of War is President.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. Arrived at Buffalo July 15. Expected the next day to land a battalion composed of the Marine guard and blue jackets, accompanied by the officers of the ship, and participate in the ceremonies attending the dedication of the Reservation Park at Niagara Falls, after which the vessel would return to Erie.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain Lester A. Beardslee. At New York Navy-yard.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. Address, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Arrived at San Francisco July 11. Will go up to the yard.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. At Madeira, June 17, 1885.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE case of the San Francisco Savings Union Bank of California and George Norris against Capt. John Irwin, U. S. N., commandant of the Mare Island Navy-yard, was re-argued July 14. The case is a suit for ejectment, and involves the title lands in the Mare Island reservation.

THE branch office of the Hydrographic Office, in the Maritime Exchange, New York, has issued a report of its work between January 1 and June 30, 1885.

ENSIGN GEORGE C. FOULKE, U. S. N., at present Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim* of the U. S. in Corea, reports to the Department of State, under date of May 30, last, that the Government hospital at Seoul has been formally opened.

COMMODORE DANIEL L. BRAINE, U. S. N., has been appointed president of the board to visit the principal naval and mercantile vessels arriving at New York.

THE board to investigate the dealings of the Navy Department with the American Wood Preserving Company at Boston, of which Captain F. M. Bunce was president, was dissolved July 11.

JULIUS JENSEN (water tender), U. S. S. *Enterprise*, died May 26, of dysentery. He was a continuous service man, of excellent character. He was buried in the foreign cemetery, on the Min River.

THE board examining candidates for appointment to the positions of foremen in the Brooklyn Yard, consists of Captain W. A. Kirkland, Commander G. W. Coffin, Naval Constructor S. H. Pook, Chief Engineer J. P. Kelly, and Lieutenant John A. H. Nickels.

WHILE the training ships *Portsmouth*, *Jamestown* and *Saratoga* were at Lisbon, Portugal, Commander Terry applied through the U. S. Minister, Mr. Lewis, for an audience for the commanding officers and two other officers from each of the vessels of the Training Squadron, which was accorded June 25, 1885, at 2 P. M. Accordingly, in company with the minister, the call was made on H. M. Don Louis, at the Ajuda Palace, who received them cordially.

THE President has approved the findings of the Court-martial in the case of Ensign Alf. Jeffries, who was tried in New York some time ago, on the charge of scandalous conduct, in having misappropriated Government funds. The sentence was dismissal.

THE United States lighthouse steamer *Jessamine*, left Norfolk July 11 for Albemarle Sound, with men and machinery to commence the re-erection of the lighthouse at the mouth of the Roanoke River, destroyed by fire last spring.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER B. C. GOWING, U. S. Navy, has been found professionally disqualified for promotion by the Naval Examining Board, and suspended for one year, when under the law he will be given another chance.

THE semi-annual Navy register will, it is expected, be ready for distribution on Monday next.

LIEUT. COMMANDER W. H. WEBB, connected with the *Alert* on the Asiatic Station, has been tried by Court-martial, on the charge of drunkenness, and found guilty. The court recommends that he be suspended from rank and duty, on furlough pay for two years, and that he be allowed to retain his present number on the list of Lieutenant commanders during that time. The recommendations were approved by Rear Admiral Davis on June 2. Lieut. Commander Webb has been ordered to the United States on the *Junata*.

The New York daily papers of Thursday say: "A sensation was created among the officials at the Navy-yard yesterday when they learned that orders had been received from Washington for the immediate dismantling of the *Dolphin*. It was some time before the rumor was verified. Commodore Chandler, in compliance with the order of Secretary Whit-

ney, despatched a number of men under Boatswain Atkin to do the work of dismantling the vessel. The *Dolphin* now lies at the foot of Ninth street. The Commodore said that the spars and rigging belonged to the Government. After the boatswain and his men left the Navy-yard on their mission, the Commodore received another order countermanding the first order. He at once sent a courier to the *Dolphin* and ordered the work to be stopped. The boatswain and his men then returned to the Yard.

NAVY GAZETTE

Ordered.

JULY 13.—Assistant Paymaster John Q. Lovell, to duty at the torpedo station Newport, R. I.

JULY 15.—Chaplain John K. Lewis, to the Hartford.

Naval Constructor Thomas E. Webb, to duty at the Navy-yard, Boston, June 20.

Sailmaker Garrett Van Mater, to the receiving ship Vermont.

JULY 16.—Ensigns Benjamin E. Thurston, Harry A. Field, Charles E. Sweeting and John M. Ellicott, to duty on the Coast Survey.

PASSED ASSISTANT PAYMASTER George A. Deering, to duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

JULY 17.—Naval Constructor G. R. Boush, as a member of the Board for the Inspections of Foreign Ships arriving at New York vice Naval Constructor R. W. Steele detached and placed on waiting orders. Capt. Henry Erben appointed president and Chief Engineer Wm. B. Brooks and Naval Constructor Wm. L. Mintonye, members of the Board, to examine applicants for position of foreman at Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Detached.

JULY 15.—Naval Constructor George R. Boush, from the Navy-yard, Boston, June 20, and placed on waiting orders.

Sailmaker M. W. Watkins, from the receiving ship Vermont and ordered to the Powhatan.

JULY 16.—Lieutenants Thomas C. McLean, W. H. H. Southland and George W. Meutz, Surgeon Alex. F. Magruder and Assistant Paymaster Leeds C. Kerr, from the *Dolphin* and placed on waiting orders.

Leave.

Granted to Boatswain F. A. Drum until Sept. 1.

Leave extended.

The leave of Lieutenant C. O. Allibone extended until Nov. 1.

Changes in Asiatic Station.

On May 4 Ensigns W. W. Buchanan and Gilbert Wilkes were temporarily detached from the *Trenton* and transferred to the *Ossipee*. On June 8 they were transferred to the *Junata*, and would resume their duties on board the *Trenton* upon her arrival at Nagasaki, Japan.

On May 19 Assistant Engineer H. S. Elseffer was transferred from the *Monocacy* to the *Junata*.

On May 26 Ensign J. B. Bernadou was detached from temporary duty on board the *Ossipee* and reported for duty on board the *Alert*.

On May 29 Assistant Engineer C. G. Talcott was detached from the *Ossipee* and ordered to the *Monocacy*.

On June 1 Passed Assistant Engineer J. L. D. Borthwick was discharged from the Naval Hospital at Yokohama and resumed his duties on board the *Alert* June 6.

On June 2 Lieutenant Commander Wm. H. Webb, having been suspended by sentence of a general court-martial, was detached from the *Alert* and reported on board the *Junata* for passage to the United States.

Changes in North Atlantic Station.

On June 29 Ensign Houston Eldridge transferred from the *Tennessee* to the *Yantic*, and Naval Cadet W. R. Shoemaker from the *Swatara* to the *Tennessee*.

MARINE CORPS.

Leave is granted to Captain J. H. Higbee for one month from Aug. 1.

To 2d Lieutenant Chas. A. Doyen for one month from July 13, on the expiration of which he will again report for duty on board the *Galena*.

The sick leave of 1st Lieutenant S. J. Logan has been extended until Sept. 1.

Leave is granted to 1st Lieutenant Geo. R. Benson for one month from Aug. 1.

To 1st Lieutenant O. C. Berryman for two weeks from July 15.

The Board before which Captain Robt. L. Meade, U. S. Marine Corps, appeared found him at present unfit for duty, but not permanently incapacitated, and upon their recommendation he has been granted one year's sick leave from July 11, and he has been detached from duty at the Marine Barracks at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Captain F. H. Corrie is ordered to duty at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Leave is granted to 1st Lieutenant C. P. Porter for one month from Aug. 1.

To 1st Lieutenant James A. Turner for one month from July 18.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths in the Navy of the United States, reported to the Surgeon General, for the week ending July 13, 1885:

John Duncan Scrimmer, private Marine, July 1, Naval Hospital, Washington City.

William G. Tompkins, boatswain, July 3, U. S. S. *Minnesota*, New York.

Julius Jensen, water tender, May 26, U. S. S. *Enterprise*, Pagoda Anchorage, China.

John Q. A. Ziegler, chief engineer, July 5, Philadelphia, Pa.

FROM THE ASIATIC STATION.

MAY 25 to June 9 the *Junata*, *Ossipee* and *Alert* were kept employed in various exercises and drills, in which they showed zealous rivalry to excel. The battalions of the three ships were landed together under command of Lieut. Swift and were put

through manœuvres and drills which were very satisfactory.

May 30, the men-of-war in port at Nagasaki half-masted their colors for the death of the mother-in-law of the Emperor of Japan, following the motions of the Japanese men-of-war for three days. The *Alert* was docked, June 5, and her bottom cleaned and painted, and it was found to be in excellent condition.

On June 9 the *Junata*, *Ossipee* and *Alert* went to sea in close order and after going through some manœuvres parted 20 miles off Nagasaki. The *Junata* had target practice and returned to Nagasaki. The *Ossipee* sailed for Shanghai and the *Alert* for Chemulpo to relieve the *Trenton*, which latter vessel would come to Nagasaki.

The *Monocacy* left Shanghai June 4 for Amoy, taking the U. S. Charge d'Affaires, and would remain at that port, if the Minister desired, during the trial of Edwards, and then relieve the *Palos* at Canton, the latter vessel going to the Min River to take the place of the *Enterprise*.

When the *Trenton* arrives at Nagasaki another Court-martial is to take place, after which the vessels of the squadron will be distributed on the station and one will probably be sent to the Marshall and Caroline Islands as soon as their services on the coast of China can be spared.

NEW VESSELS PROPOSED.

THE Secretary of the Navy on Thursday addressed the following letter to Commodore Theo. D. Wilson, Commanders W. T. Sampson and Casper F. Goodrich, Asst. Naval Constructors Francis T. Bowles and Mr. Herman Winter, of New York:

Sir: Please report to me at Washington on July 23, for consideration with me of matters pertaining to construction of new ships under recent laws.

Very respectfully,

W. C. WHITNEY, Secretary of the Navy.

In addition to the above officers, Engineer-in-Chief Loring and one or two other officers will be selected in the meantime, to consult with the Secretary on that date. The object of the meeting is to secure a general exchange of opinion as to the plans submitted in answer to the Department's circular of May 15 last, and as to the policy to be pursued in the construction of the vessels. The plans are still coming in, and will probably continue to arrive until July 23. Up to July 15 some fifty plans in all had been received, only nine of which were for complete vessels. The plans designed by the Bureau of Construction and Repair, and the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and by Naval Constructor Mintonye have not yet been submitted. The following named persons have submitted plans for one or more vessels: Adml. Porter, for one 1600-ton gunboat, the general dimensions of which we have already described; Carpenter H. M. Griffiths, U. S. N., of the Pensacola Navy-yard, one 1400-ton vessel, of peculiar construction of hull; Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, one large cruiser of 4,750 tons displacement—length on water line, 351 feet; beam, 45 feet; draught forward, 20 feet; draught aft, 22½ feet; mean draught, 21.3.

James Purdie, of New York, one large cruiser of 4,600 tons displacement. Engines to have an indicated horse-power of 7,500; battery to consist of four 8-inch large breech loaders mounted in protected barbette; 12 6-inch guns mounted on broadside. The cost of the vessel is estimated at \$1,100,000. L. Friendt, of Tomkinsville, New York, one gun boat of 1,710 tons displacement, to have a speed of 17 knots. Beller Knight, of New York, one 4,700 ton cruiser. Length 356 feet, 45 feet breadth of beam, and 20 feet draught of stern.

Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn, one vessel of 4,487 tons displacement, costing \$1,000,000. [The last we shall describe more at length another week.]

W. A. Lillie, Brooklyn, N. Y., one 5,000 ton cruiser. Length 324 feet, breadth 58 ft. 6 in., depth 33 ft., designed to have a speed of 17 knots. Naval Constructor S. H. Pook one 5,000 ton cruiser. Plans similar to those submitted to the last Naval Advisory Board. P. A. Engineer G. W. Baird has submitted a design for a water distiller, and Lieut. R. M. G. Brown for steering apparatus. Mr. Kunstader has submitted drawings of his propelling apparatus, and Mr. Z. Oram, of New York, for a hull of novel shape.

MEXICAN AND MORTON CLAIMS.

Hammond, John F., Asst. Surgeon, U. S. A.	100 00
Kilburn, Chas. L., 1st Lt., Batt. L., 3d Art., U. S. A.	100 00
Townsend, Nathan, Paym. Gen., U. S. A.	567 17
Williamson, John, Capt., Ordnance	150 00
Barnard, John G., Capt., U. S. Corps Engrs.	150 00
Murray, Edward, 2d Lt., 2d U. S. Inf.	75 00
Clarke, Henry F., 1st Lt., 2d U. S. Art.	100 00
Gardner, John L., major, 4th U. S. Art.	150 00
Jordan, Chas. D., 1st Lt., 8th U. S. Inf.	90 00
McPhall, Leonard C., Asst. Surg., U. S. A.	150 00
Rust, Richard Henry, 1st Lt., 2d U. S. Art.	90 00
Read, Wm., 1st Lt., 5th U. S. Inf.	90 00
Sweeney, Thomas W., 2d Lt., 2d N. Y. Inf.	75 00
Scott, Henry L., bvt. lt.-col., and a-d-c. to Gen. Scott	252 00
Taylor, Joseph P., Asst. Com. Gen. Sub., U. S. A.	225 00
Wallen, Henry D., 1st Lt., 4th U. S. Inf.	90 00
Heth, Henry, 2d Lt., 5th U. S. Inf.	48 00
Garland, John, bvt. brig. gen., U. S. A.	312 00
Henry, Jas. M. L., 2d U. S. Inf., and a-d-c. to brig. gen.	125 00
Boynton, Edw. C., 1st Lt., Batt. K. L., 1st Art.	100 00
Bliss, W. W. S., Capt., 4th U. S. Inf., bvt. maj., and asst. adjt. Gen., U. S. A.	180 00
Humber, Chas. H., 1st Lt., 7th U. S. Inf.	32 13
Taylor, Francis, Capt., 1st U. S. Art.	150 00
Wainwright, Robert A., 1st Lt., U. S. Ordnance	100 00
Walls, John H., Surgeon, U. S. A.	180 00
Waggoner, Geo. G., Capt., and C. S., U. S. A.	140 80
Deas, Geo. B., Capt. and Asst. Adj. Gen.	124 00
Hughes, Geo. W., Col., D. C. and Md. Vols.	225 00
Brooks, Horace, bvt. maj., 2d Art., U. S. A.	150 00
Love, John, bvt. capt., U. S. Dragoons	150 00
Wood, Thomas J., 1st Lt., 2d U. S. Art.	100 00
Barry, Wm. F., 1st Lt., 2 Art., and a-d-c. to Maj. Gen.	100 00
Worth	162 00
Norris, Robert M., 1st Lt., Mtd. Rifles, U. S. A.	100 00
Scott, John B., bvt. maj., 3d U. S. Art.	150 00
Tripler, Chas. S., Surgeon, U. S. A.	180 00
Claiborne, Thom., 1st U. S. Mtd. Rifles	100 00
Arnold, Lewis G., Capt., 2d U. S. Art.	113 59
Andrews, Wm.	88 88
Brown, Benson A.	23 77

LONGEVITIES.

Cowles, Warren H., 2d Lt., 16th Inf.	8 56
Ives, Rollin A., 2d Lt., 6th U. S. Art.	58 36
Suter, Chas. R., Major, Engrs.	226 58
West, Parker W., 2d Lt., 3d Cav.	507 08
Mallery, John C., Capt., Engrs.	231 64

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THE "DOLPHIN."

THE controversy concerning the *Dolphin* grows
more interesting and exciting with each number of
the JOURNAL, and until the evidence is all in it is
not quite safe to sum it up. It is a question of
politics, of law, or of fact, whichever you please.
With it as a question of politics we have no concern,
and we do not feel competent to pass judgment on
the legal controversy in which issue has been joined
between the present Attorney-General, Mr. GAR-
LAND, and the late Secretary, and former Solicitor,
of the Navy, Mr. CHANDLER. We give their two
opinions together this week.

It is solely with the question of fact that we have
to deal, and that is as to whether the *Dolphin* is a
vessel that can be made a valuable addition to our
Navy or not. If she is a good vessel the Navy will
hope to see her added to our Navy list, for it is un-
questionably in need of such additions. If she is
as worthless as her critics allege, the Navy will be
glad to see her rejected, whatever may be the facts
as to compliance with or disregard of the contract
under which she was built. That is a matter
between the Department and the contractor,
with the courts to decide the controversy. The
opinion of the Attorney-General which we publish
seems to be a straining of the law against the con-
tractor, and by the contractor we do not mean
alone JOHN ROACH, but every man, be he honest or
dishonest, who seeks to provide the Government
with what it wants, subject to the conditions it may
choose to dictate. If this interpretation is to stand,
the lot of the contractor is not to be a happy one,
any more than that of the policeman.

It is not sufficient for him to consider the terms of
the tender, or to scan the conditions of his con-
tract; he must assure himself that there has been no
mistake made by the Government officials in inter-
preting the law, granting them authority to con-
tract with him. Now, if anything is notorious it is
the unlimited capacity of these legal gentlemen to
differ in their interpretation of the law. Hence, it
will not be safe to accept any legal opinion, except
that of the men who have the last word, and they
are the judges of the Supreme Court. If the policy
of the Navy Department is to be determined by this
legal opinion given by Mr. GARLAND it is difficult to
see how we are to get any vessels, except we build
them in the Navy-yards. The refusal of several
reputable engineering firms to bid for a contract,
as recently noted in our columns, will undoubtedly
become the rule for all; what builder will be likely
to contract for work, if after inspection and accept-
ance by an officer appointed by the Department for
this express purpose, the completed structure is li-
able to be rejected by the Secretary? In the present
case, what guarantee has Mr. ROACH that the other
vessels he is building will be accepted when com-
pleted? If he can afford to stop work upon these
ships it will certainly be a matter for surprise if
another blow is struck upon them; possibly he may
be so much involved and there may be so much
money invested in them, that he must perforce go
on and complete them and run the risk of their

being rejected after all; but as there is no penalty
clause in the contract it may be that he will be able
and willing, rather "to bear the ill he has than fly
to others that he knows not of." It is, certainly, a
matter of very great regret that the first step to-
wards the rehabilitation of the Navy should have
landed the ships in such a slough, whence their ex-
trication will be a difficult, if not an impossible,
matter.

The Naval Advisory Board has submitted to the
Secretary of the Navy a voluminous document en-
titled "A statement in answer to the criticisms of
the action of the Naval Advisory Board upon the
despatch boat *Dolphin*." In submitting its report
the Board makes the request that the Secretary give
it the same publicity as he has the report of the Ex-
amining Board and the decision of the Attorney
General. The Board maintains that the vessel made
the speed required by the contract and submit the
data, which they say will show it. The Secretary
being absent, a copy of the report was mailed to him
on Thursday night.

WE referred to the NORDENFELDT experiments
with gelatine for the bursting charges of armor-
piercing shell in our issue of last week. We have
since learned a few details of the work recently done
in this direction by the Naval Ordnance Bureau, the
results of which are considered as very promising.
The explosive used at Annapolis is gun cotton;
the liability to accident from shock being eliminated
by an excessive percentage of moisture. The ex-
plosive combustion of the bursting charge is ob-
tained, at a desired moment, by means of the gun-
powder fuse developed at the Naval Proving
Grounds, referred to in the last report of the Secre-
tary of the Navy.

Enumerating the experiments briefly, in the order
of their occurrence, spherical cast iron shells of
15-inch calibre, and 8-inch and 10-inch M. L. rifle
common shell containing charges of from five to
seven pounds of gun cotton, carrying 30, 40 and 50
per cent. of water, were successfully detonated in
an explosion chamber. A target was then con-
structed of six one-inch wrought iron plates, backed
by ten inches of oak, against which were fired steel
armor-piercing projectiles charged with gunpowder,
and others with gun cotton, carrying 50 per cent. of
moisture, from the Hotchkiss six-pounder rapid
firing gun, at a velocity of 1,900 f. s. The gun-
powder charged shells (which were unfused, the
intention being to develop explosion by the heat of
impact), burst at a mean penetration (of point) of
eight inches.

The gun cotton shells (likewise unfused), with
50 per cent. of water, reached a point penetration
of eleven inches, and *did not explode*. Explosion,
with nine inches penetration, occurred with gun
cotton bursting charges containing 40 per cent. of
water. Lastly, gun cotton shells containing 50 per
cent. of water provided with the exploder and a
"delayed action" percussion fuse, were fired
through three inches of wrought iron, and reached
a penetration of five feet into dry sand before ex-
plosion.

These interesting results would seem to indicate
that for work against armor, a notably greater pen-
etration may be obtained with wet gun cotton
bursting charges, with the attendant enhanced de-
structive effects, than with gunpowder.

It is said the Naval Bureau has directed experi-
ments in this direction to be made with a high
power six-inch gun against steel plating of from
five-inch to ten-inch thickness, the results of which
cannot fail to be of great interest to ordnance
officers.

COMMANDER McALLA's report of the operations
of the land forces on the Isthmus of Panama has
made a little stir among the officers of the Marine
Corps and the Medical Department. The heads of
both these corps have submitted statements to the
Secretary of the Navy, in which they take excep-
tion to Commander McALLA's comment upon their
branches. His remarks that the tactics of the Ma-
rine Corps are of a by-gone day were particularly
displeasing to the commandant of the Marine Corps,
and in his reply to them he makes some spiley ob-
servations. He contends that the tactics used are

as now perfect as possible, and the men are as familiar with them as men in other branches. He admits that the rifles with which the men are armed are inferior, but contends that it is no fault of his, as he has been trying for a long time to procure better guns. As to the suggestion that the Marine Corps officers should pass through the Torpedo School at Newport and the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, he calls attention to the fact that such few officers as can be spared have been and will continue to be given such opportunities. In his reply the commandant requests that his statement be given the same publicity as Commander McALLA's report. Both his statement and Surgeon-General GUNNEL's have been referred to Commander McALLA, who is now engaged in answering them for the information of the Secretary.

THOSE officers of the Navy who were fortunate enough to get their mileage claims reported to Congress last year will have further reason to congratulate themselves when they read the opinion of the Second Comptroller, which appears elsewhere. According to this opinion, no claims for mileage, past, present, and future, will be allowed, except where the travel was performed at the officer's own expense. The GRAHAM claims not reported to Congress last year will be disallowed, where this cannot be shown to be the case. One of these claims, amounting to nearly \$1,000, was disallowed this week.

THE KUNSTADTER PROPELLER.

THE report of the Board of Engineers appointed by the Secretary of the Navy last winter to make a thorough trial of the U. S. S. *Nina* to test the J. J. Kunstadter steering and propeller screw, which was submitted to the Navy Department on the 24th of June last, has been made public. The Board consisted of Chief Engineer Theo. Zeller, president; Chief Engineers G. W. Magee and G. P. Hunt. It was assisted by P. A. Engineers Stivers, Brown, and Nagle. Chief Engineer F. B. Isherwood, retired, also witnessed the trials, and in an unofficial capacity rendered valuable assistance to the members of the Board.

The report of the Board is quite voluminous, covering 206 pages of manuscript, seven long tables, and two drawings. The entire subject is therein investigated *au fond* for the first time. The vessel was tried from 10 to 45 degrees from starboard to port and from port to starboard.

With the two steering systems the following are the turning results obtained at maximum, the vessel in each case making the speed of three geographical miles per hour on the circumference of the turning circle. With the rudder alone in use, and at the angle of 45 degrees, the position in which it gives the maximum steering effects, the diameter of the turning circle was 520,543 feet. As the length of the vessel on the water line was 137 feet, the diameter of the circle was 3,800 times the vessel's length. The rudder when used alone was of enormous dimensions proportionately to the size of the vessel, being about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as large as is habitually given for sea-going vessels. This proportion gives an uncommonly small circle for a vessel to turn by her rudder alone, and is the result of excessive dimensions of the latter relatively to the former.

With the Kunstadter apparatus in use, the rudder and the axis of the steering screw being at the same angle of 45 degrees, the diameter of the turning circle was 314,181 feet. The length of the vessel on the water line being 137 feet, the diameter of the circle was only 2,293 times of the vessel's length. The diameter of the turning circle with the rudder alone was 65% per centum greater than with the Kunstadter apparatus. The time required to make the respective circles was in direct ratio of their diameters. With the proportion of rudder and screw relatively to size of hull, habitually given to sea-going vessels, the Kunstadter apparatus could cause a vessel to make a circle on half the diameter required with the rudder alone, either going ahead or astern.

"In naval warfare," the Board says, "too high a value cannot be set upon the ability of a vessel to turn on a greatly smaller circle and in much less time than her antagonist. The manoeuvring superiority given by the Kunstadter system is so great over the rudder alone that it would probably decide the victory in naval engagement in which the vessels were otherwise about equally matched. It would enable a vessel possessing it to ram her enemy or avoid being rammed by him; to select the position relatively to the enemy that was the weakest for him and the strongest for her; and in a fleet fight, would enable the vessels on one side having the Kunstadter system of steering to concentrate in a smaller space and crush an enemy by consequent

superior weight of fire. More vessels having the Kunstadter system of steering could be opposed to fewer vessels having the rudder alone, because the former could be manoeuvred as safely and as promptly in a very much less space. The Board regards no single screw vessel properly equipped for war that has the rudder alone for its manoeuvring power when the Kunstadter system is available.

The argument in favor of adopting the Kunstadter system for safety, is applicable to all screw steamers, merchant as well as naval. That system would avoid many collisions besides being of great value as a convenience in the saving of time and trouble in manoeuvring vessels in restricted space. The apparatus is considered by the Board, mechanically, very simple and can be easily applied to any screw vessel now in use.

It has the least mechanism for the steering effects produced that has ever been proposed; it is but little liable to derangement or accident and it does not require any special adaptation of engine.

A minute examination made by the Board of the universal joint and other parts of the Kunstadter apparatus, after long and severe trials to which they had been subject, showed that there had been no sensible wear or deterioration; the tool marks on the pins and bushings still remaining uneffaced.

During these trials the vessel was in the same trim and draught of water, 9 feet and 3 inches.

The experiments were made in the most skilful and complete manner, every quantity involved being ascertained by direct measurement beyond the possibility of sensible error. They were made with both the rudder alone and with the Kunstadter apparatus and for three different rates of speed. An Isherwood speed indicator, invented expressly for these trials was used. Mr. Kunstadter, the inventor of the above-mentioned apparatus, is in Washington endeavoring to secure the adoption of his propeller for use on the new cruisers.

THE experiments of the German Ordnance Staff with various devices for repeating small arms have been kept rigorously secret, yet occasionally something crops out to indicate that the heads of the Imperial War Office are not disposed to indifference in this direction. The latest suggestion of an effort, so sedulously concealed, to secure a more rapid firing infantry rifle, is reported by *La France Militaire*, of June 28:

The 1st Regiment of Thuringian Infantry (No. 51), in garrison at Altona, near Hamburg, has been entirely equipped with a new repeating arm, the magazine carrying nine shots. This rifle can be used as a single shot breech-loader, the magazine being easily cut off until an emergency calls for its use. Occasionally, in spite of the numerous essays made in the German Army with repeating arms, competent officers demonstrate a desire to discredit the efficiency of such an armament in contests with European antagonists.

We presume the new rifles furnished to the regiment at Altona are simply conversions of the Mauser, by a crude change of the receiver and addition of a magazine under the barrel. It has been the object of the German War Office, in all its experiments, to save as much of the cost of rearmament as is possible. Two years ago General von Moltke, after witnessing a trial at Potsdam of the last American invention—the Spencer-Lee—and conceding its novelty and efficiency, observed to the representative of the arm that Germany has constructed in her shops 2,500,000 stand of Mausers, at a cost of from \$12 to \$16 each, and could not afford to sacrifice so expensive an equipment at old iron prices. This remark will go far to explain the assumed opposition of German officers to the coming type of infantry rifles. It is an affected opposition. Germany will not be indifferent to any improvement in offensive equipment which other European powers are entertaining, though—as the Empire is practically poor—Von Moltke and his staff would probably be glad to have other powers less progressive in improvements so enormously costly.

As the *Revue Militaire de l'Etranger* has said, one of the causes contributing to the divergence of opinion as to the adoption of magazine guns has been the difference of judgment as to the character to be impressed upon musketry fire. As M. Emile Simond shows (*De la Tactique des Feu et des Armes a Répétition* Paris, Librairie Militaire de L. Baudoin et Cie), the question of repeating arms is then intimately connected with that of fire tactics. Those who deny the decisive effectiveness of infantry fire do not recognize the utility of increasing its rapidity, and, of course, logically spurn repeating arms. Those who, on the contrary, assume that firing is the only effective method of infantry action, desire the greatest possible rapidity of fire, and demand a repeating arm. As M. Simond shows, in spite of the conclusive examples furnished by all the wars of the second half of the XIX. Century, the superior importance of infantry fire is again denied. Some military writers at first contented themselves with protesting against long range firing; then, little by little, they reached the point of claiming that firing is not the medium of logical, final, decisive action. They again presented the bayonet as the true infantry arm, and declared the assault to be the *ultima*

ratio of an army. "No more long distance firing, they tell us, no more skirmishing; firing retards the march. Hold your troops well in hand with serried ranks, advance then without firing, as fast as possible, and when at a short distance hurl them upon the enemy with bayonets low and a hurrah!" In a word they preach to us the primitive tactics of the XVII. Century. These were also the tactics so long employed by the Russians, who are worshippers of traditions, even of bad ones. But such tactics failed them so signally in their last war in the East that they have finally abandoned them, and accepted the teachings of the wars of 1870 and 1877-78, which seemed for the time to have secured a nearly unanimous acknowledgment of the decisive results of infantry fire.

THE formal opening of the New York State Reservation at Niagara Falls took place on Wednesday July 15, with due and impressive ceremonies, the State officials and many distinguished personages, military and civil, being present. In addition to the State troops present, Companies E and K, 12th Infantry, from Fort Niagara, and Companies C and D, 23d Infantry, from Fort Porter, and the marines and blue jackets of the *Michigan* participated, and led the procession, receiving appreciative applause from the spectators, the latter especially. The 7th Battery, N. G. S. N. Y., fired a salute of 100 guns at sunrise, in twenty-seven minutes. The parade in the afternoon was a fine one, such as Niagara Falls will not see again in many a day. The different companies and regiments, with their bands, marched well, and were a credit to the cities which they represented. The other notable companies in the procession were the Scoville Rifles (Co. F, 74th Regiment, Buffalo), the 30th Separate Company of Elmira, the Buffalo City Guards, and the Cleveland Greys. The review and dress parade were very imposing ceremonies. The "sound off" was rendered by the 74th and 65th Regt. bands united. After the dress parade some members of Co. F, 74th Regt., visited Canada and were welcomed very enthusiastically by members of the 13th Battalion, in camp at Clifton, Ont. and spent the evening together.

THE nomination of Mr. Keiley, of Virginia, as Minister to Austria, after he had been rejected by Italy because of his uncomplimentary criticisms upon the late Victor Emanuel, has given Francis Joseph an opportunity to show, in rejecting him also, what the *Vienna Neue Freie Presse* describes an "act of the most delicate kind to King Humbert." "It must be extremely pleasing," it says, "to Italians, and especially to King Humbert, to see the memory of King Victor Emanuel so highly honored outside of Italy, that the Court of Vienna will not permit any one who unduly criticised his father, to represent the interests of a foreign state in the Austrian capital."

IN the JOURNAL of April 18, 1885 (p. 765), appeared a list of regimental quartermasters, with dates of appointment of each. In that list we placed 1st Lieut. (now captain) W. V. Richard, R. Q. M., 16th Infantry, No. 14, and to whom, as appears, full credit for his service was not given. He served as regimental quartermaster from Aug. 12, 1868, to Aug. 1, 1874, and again from July 1, 1880, until recently relieved by promotion. Therefore, at the time we published the list he should have appeared thereon as No. 2, having more service than as regimental quartermaster than any other, with the exception of Lieut. F. B. Jones, 3d Infantry, now a captain and assistant quartermaster.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

A. G. C. M. will meet at Fort Mackinac, Mich., July 23. Detail: Capts. George K. Brady, Greenleaf A. Goodale, Louis R. Stille, 1st Lieut. E. B. Pratt, 2d Lieuts. John A. Dapray, B. C. Morse, 2d Inf., and 2d Lieut. Stephen O'Connor, 23d Inf., J. A. (S. O. 151, D. East, July 17).

A. G. C. M. will meet at Fort Trumbull, Conn., July 18. Detail: Lieut.-Col. John Mendenhall, 4th Art.; Surgeon W. C. Spencer, M. D.; Capts. Harry C. Cushing, Eugene A. Baneroff, 1st Lieut. C. D. Parkhurst, 2d Lieut. C. L. Corthell, 4th Art., and 2d Lieut. Williston Fish, 4th Art., J. A. (S. O. 151, D. East, July 17).

Assistant Surgeon Blair D. Taylor is detailed a member of the General Court-martial convoked at Little Rock, Ark. (S. O. 151, D. East, July 17).

Lieut.-Col. R. H. Offley, 17th Infantry, will inspect the encampment of Ohio National Guard, at Kelley's Island, Chillicothe, Ashland, and Canton (S. O., H. Q. A., July 17).

Col. H. M. Black, 23d Infantry, will inspect the encampment of North Carolina militia to be held at Asheville from July 22 to July 30 (S. O., H. Q. A., July 17).

Sick leave for one month is granted Capt. Jas. G. MacAdams, 2d Cavalry (S. O., H. Q. A., July 17).

The Secretary of War has suspended J. Ambler Smith, a Washington attorney, from practice before the War Department, he having sent out business cards with the words, "desertion mark quietly removed," printed in the corner.

THE DOLPHIN CONTRACT.

OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

YOUR communication of June 17 requests my opinion as to the rights and duties of the United States touching the despatch boat *Dolphin*, recently constructed by Mr. John Roach under a written contract entered into between him and your predecessor, the Hon. William E. Chandler. This vessel, you inform me, has been found to be defective in three particulars, two of which are fundamental: That is to say, (1) she does not develop the power and speed which the contract calls for; (2) she is not staunch and stiff enough for the service expected of her; and (3) the general character of her workmanship does not come up to the requirements of the contract.

As to the defect in the article of speed: The act of Congress under which the vessel was built makes an appropriation for the construction of one despatch boat as recommended by the Naval Advisory Board in its report of December 20, 1882. Upon reference to that report it will be found, as I am informed by you, that the Board recommended the construction of "one despatch vessel or clipper, to have a sea speed of 15 knots," and I take it as very clear that the recommendation became by force of this reference to it as much a part of the statute as though it had been recited therein word for word. The contract contains no express covenant as to the speed of the vessel, unless one is necessarily involved in the stipulation for a "collective indicated horse power" of 2,300—but its very first covenant is to construct a despatch boat "in conformity with the aforesaid plans and specifications hereto annexed, and in accordance with the provisions of the acts of Congress approved Aug. 5 and March 3, 1883, respectively before mentioned and relating thereto," and I am of opinion that this covenant bound the contractor as effectively to make a ship "of the sea speed of 15 knots" as though he had agreed to do so in express words. It may be said, possibly, that the covenant as to power and speed is not absolute, but qualified by the provision that, if upon the trial trip the engines should not develop the full power called for by the contract, and the failure should not be due to "defective workmanship or materials," the ship should be accepted by the Government nevertheless.

This attempt to bind the Government to take from the contractor's hands a ship of less power and speed than what the act of Congress peremptorily requires, is, in my opinion, utterly null and without effect. It was to the quality of speed more than any other that Congress was looking, as the terms "despatch vessel or clipper" used in the report of the Advisory Board referred to in the law plainly show. Congress deemed that the service required a swift vessel of a sea speed of 15 knots, and it directed such a vessel to be contracted for and built. The contractor cannot be heard to allege ignorance of the very law under which the contract was made. He was bound to know the source and extent of the authority of the official with whom he contracted. "Individuals as well as courts," say the Supreme Court, "must take notice of the extent of authority conferred by law upon a person acting in an official capacity and the rule applies in such a case that ignorance of the law furnishes no excuse for any mistake or wrongful act."

With a full knowledge of the statute authorizing the construction of a despatch boat of a designated speed, and no other, and with the plans and specifications under which the work was to be done laid before him that he might bid with intelligence and safety, the contractor, if he had misgivings whether a vessel planned like the *Dolphin* would make the required speed, should have abstained from sending in proposals, knowing, as he did, or ought to have done, that a ship defective in point of speed could not be accepted under the statute, whatever her merits might be in other respects. Under any other view the most imperative requirements of Congress would be liable at all times to be evaded upon one pretext or another. I cannot conceive how it could be seriously urged that the United States is bound, under the law in question, to accept from the contractor any other sort of vessel than the one ordered by Congress to be built, namely, a despatch boat or clipper, of a sea speed of fifteen knots, and the *Dolphin* having been found not to be a vessel of that description, as I must assume, it would seem to follow that nothing short of an act of Congress could authorize her acceptance.

I come now to consider the next objection—that the vessel is wanting in the necessary strength and stiffness. If this defect exist, as I must assume, it is fatal, whether due to the plans upon which the vessel was built or not, because, by the ninth clause of the contract, the contractor and his sureties stipulate "that the vessel constructed under this contract shall be sufficiently strong to carry the armament, equipment, coal, stores and machinery prescribed by the Naval Advisory Board, and indicated by the annexed drawings and specifications." Now, it is too plain for serious discussion, that the contractor has by this covenant undertaken to make a ship for a specific purpose in accordance with given drawings and specifications, and has, to all intents and purposes, warranted that the ship so agreed to be built shall be "sufficiently strong" for that purpose. In a word, the contractor, by this covenant, makes the plans of the Advisory Board his own, and agrees to construct a vessel of sufficient strength according to those plans. Manifestly, then, the *Dolphin*, which, I am bound to assume in view of the report accompanying your communication, is anything but "sufficiently strong," cannot for this reason alone be accepted by you under the contract, the defect mentioned being fundamental in character.

The third objection, as to the general character of the workmanship of the vessel, I need not stop to consider, in view of your representation, that, if the vessel is otherwise in accordance with the contract, this objection can be readily dealt with by you, the contractor being ready and willing to make the vessel satisfactory in this respect also.

As to whether the Government has been in anywise estopped or compromised by acts of acquiescence, approval, or acceptance by the Advisory Board or others, I am of opinion that the Government stands unaffected by any such acts. This must be the case necessarily if the law authorizing the building of a despatch boat is to have effect. Its language is that "no such vessel shall be accepted unless completed in strict conformity with the contract,

with the advice and assistance of the Naval Advisory Board," and consequently no acceptance of a vessel not built in "strict conformity with the contract" could bind the Government. Neither the Secretary of the Navy nor any officer under him had any dispensing power over this statute, the words of which, appearing as they do in a context displaying great solicitude for the protection of the public interests, cannot be taken in any other sense than as mandatory without a plain disregard of the legislative intention. The power to accept a ship built under this law cannot be exercised unless the fact be that the ship was constructed in strict conformity with the contract, and the mere enunciation from any official quarter that the ship was so constructed, when in truth it was not, lends no validity whatever to a pretended act of acceptance. It was not the intention of Congress that the United States should be foreclosed or concluded in any such way, or that any departure from the contract, except as expressly provided for, should be condoned by the act or judgment of any official, and that it should be open at all times to show that a vessel alleged to have been built and accepted under the law was not so built and accepted. It was competent for Congress to create an extraordinary barrier of this kind against fraud and inefficiency, and it is the duty of those called upon to apply their language to do so in such a way as to make it effective. The case of the *Floyd* acceptances already referred to shows how difficult it is to bind the Government by the acts of its officers in the matter of contracting for and disbursing its moneys, and before that case was decided an opinion by one of my predecessors was given sustaining the view that was afterward adopted in that case.

After all this is but an application of the general doctrine that the Government of the United States, in transactions of this character, is not ordinarily bound by an estoppel. References show the application of this doctrine in almost every conceivable shape, and also that in dealings with the Government upon contracts there is always a safeguard, until the final acceptance by the proper officer and a disbursement of the money. "Where by the terms of a contract for the repair of a building it is stipulated that the material shall be of the best quality and the work performed in the best manner, subject to the acceptance or rejection of an architect, all to be done in strict accordance with the plans and specifications, and to be paid for when done completely and accepted, the acceptance by the architect of a different class of work or of inferior materials will not bind the owner and does not relieve the contractor from the agreement to perform according to the plans and specifications, the provision for acceptance is an additional safeguard against defects not discernible by an unskillful person."

This case, it is conceived, goes the full length to relieve the Government. In this instance, as against anything in the nature of an estoppel, and in this opinion (50 N. Y.) the Court says: "Fraud or mistake vitiates the certificate in those cases where a certificate is otherwise conclusive." So that as upon a final inspection and trial of this vessel, it has been found that a certificate has been given, or an acceptance made, of work that did not comply with the requirements—and whether this was through fraud or mistake matters not—that action is not conclusive, and the Government is not bound thereby, as an individual would not be in a similar case.

In another case the contract was for the sale and delivery to the plaintiff of a quantity of iron rails of certain weights, shapes and dimensions, and to be inspected and certified as then agreed upon, and in quality equal to any rails made in Staffordshire. A plea that the rails were inspected, certified and approved by an agent of the plaintiff, as provided in the contract, was held bad on demurrer on the ground, among others, that each stipulation is in its terms distinct, and in its nature, as an absolute warranty for quality, may well be required in addition to a provision for inspection and approval, to guard against defects which inspection cannot discover.

It is not deemed necessary to say more on this feature of the case. All that has been said thus far is based upon the idea that there is a valid, subsisting contract, but it is proper at this point to say that the provisions of the contract binding the United States to accept the vessel on the approval of the Naval Advisory Board are, in my opinion, void and inoperative as shifting a high trust and duty from the Secretary of the Navy to the Board, in violation of the act under which the contract was made, which directs the Secretary of the Navy to invite proposals, which authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to construct said vessels and procure their armament, which requires proposals for the work to be "subject to all such rules, regulations, superintendence and provisions as to bonds and security for the due completion of the work as the Secretary of the Navy shall prescribe," and which authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to use for the purposes of the act the balance of any appropriation made for another object. In the face of these explicit provisions it seems to me impossible to reach any other conclusion than that Congress, after providing the Secretary of the Navy with abundant facilities for forming an intelligent judgment, intended that the full and ultimate responsibility of carrying out the law should be on him.

This, however, while proper to be mentioned, is perhaps not of much practical consequence in view of the contractor's express covenant, already referred to, to do the work in accordance with the law authorizing it.

But beyond these questions, there lies another of very great importance, not referred to in your communication or the report accompanying it, and that is, whether there was any valid contract at all between Mr. Roach and the United States. As we have seen, the Secretary of the Navy had no power to contract for a despatch boat that would not make fifteen knots at sea, or to accept any boat not built in strict conformity with the contract. He was authorized to enter into, but the ninth clause of the contract provides that should the engines of the vessel contracted for fail to maintain successfully on the trial trip for six consecutive hours a power of 2,300 horses, the vessel shall be accepted, nevertheless, if it appear satisfactorily that the shortcoming was not owing either to defective workmanship or materials. In other words, it was to make no difference how much the engines should be wanting in power, and, consequently, how far short they should fall of propelling the ship at the speed required by the law, it being impossible to dissociate power from speed, if there was no defect in the workmanship or materials. The obvious intention of this was to relieve the contractor of all duty and responsibility as to the speed and power of the ship, and make it feasible to force upon the United States a ship wanting in the prime quality of speed, and fundamentally different from what Congress authorized and was desirous to secure. It needs no further discussion to show that what was thus attempted was wholly out of the question. But the contract is an entirety, and does not admit of being broken up into fragments so that what is good may be enforced, and what is bad rejected. The stipulation which was intended to relieve the contractor of responsibility for the power of the engines, and, as a necessary consequence, for the speed of the ship, forms a large and most important part of the consideration coming to him from the Government. It is impossible to say what was its bearing on the whole contract, nor is it material to do so, inasmuch as if and the other covenants of the Government constitute one entire and indivisible consideration, the invalidity or illegality of any element of

which must necessarily vitiate the whole, and abrogate the contract.

This is very well illustrated by the case of *Chater v. Becket*, which is often referred to in illustration of the principle on which I rely. In that case a parol, and therefore invalid, promise to answer for the debt of another, and a promise, entirely valid and meritorious, formed the consideration of the contract sued on, and in view of the defendant's contention that the consideration was void *in toto*, it was insisted, on the part of the plaintiff, that the defendant should be held answerable for so much of his contract as was valid; but it was said by the court, in reply, that the agreement was entire, and that there could be no recovery on one part, the other part being illegal. As was said by Chief Justice Gibson, "If any part of an indivisible promise, or any part of an indivisible consideration for a promise is illegal, the whole is void."

But aside from this consideration, suppose it was a case as between individuals or private parties, I do not think that the party occupying the place of the Government would be estopped by the action of the Advisory Board, or any intermediate agent, by whatever name such agent might be known. In *Glacius v. Black* (30 N. Y. 145), the Court of Appeals of New York considered this question very elaborately, after very exhaustive argument, analyzing and applying many cases that were cited in argument, and by unanimous opinion, Chief Justice, speaking for the court, ruled as follows: "Like that in the case before me, made up of several particulars, one of which was illegal, and the learned Judge, referring to the illegal part, says, 'Who can say from this how far the office entered into the defendant's computation of what he was to get for his \$500?'"

It follows then that no contract exists between Mr. Roach and the United States, and that the large sums of money which have been paid Mr. Roach have passed into his hands without authority of law and are held by him as so much money paid and received to the use of the United States and may be recovered from him. And not only so, but the money thus paid him by officials holding a fiduciary relation to the Government having gone into the ship *Dolphin*, a Court of Equity will follow it there, and for that purpose entertain a proceeding against the ship itself. In support of this position I need do no more than cite the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the *National Bank v. Insurance Company* (104 United States, 55).

AN OPINION AS TO THE DOLPHIN.

MR. ROACH publishes the following:

NEW YORK, June 26, 1885.

John Roach, Esq.

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, having, at your request, carefully and critically examined the United States despatch boat *Dolphin* as she now lies in the Erie Basin Dry Dock, Red Hook, with reference to her materials, workmanship and strength, have now to state as follows, viz.:

Some sheets of plating had been taken off—to make the repairs made necessary by her having struck the rocks in the East River—immediately under the engine room, and the engine room floors being taken up we had every opportunity to examine the construction of the vessel in that locality and to detect any defects, had there been such, of the nature reported by the Board of Naval Officers and Mr. Herman Winter to the Navy Department. In our opinion she is very strongly constructed thereabouts, and the extra "web frames" which that Board recommended should be placed there would, in our judgment, be superfluous.

That Board having reported to the Secretary of the Navy that "the floors of the engine room were observed to spring severely," we examined those floors particularly and with the minutest care, examining all their connections with their adjacent parts, expecting to discover the straining and weakness, which the report of the Board suggests rather than states, and we were unable to find the slightest evidence or indication that any—even the slightest—springing of the floors had occurred. Had it occurred indubitable evidence would have been left behind, and every such evidence is wanting.

In our opinion the severe springing of the floors could not possibly have taken place.

The Board states only three defects in connection with the engine room and shaft alley.

1. The engine bed plate was designed to be supported on a wooden bed laid between the engine foundation and bed plate, through which bolting passes for securing them together. Each bolt was to be fitted with an iron filler in lieu of the wood, to make solid bolting, but the examination showed that some of the bolts lacked such appliances, leaving to the wood alone the strain imposed by the working of the engines, the ultimate effect of which would tend to the loosening of the main connection and support.

Whether the lack of such fillings constitutes a defect is a matter of opinion. In our opinion it does not, but the fillings can be supplied without the slightest trouble, and at a very trifling expense.

2. The engine room floors cannot be regarded as of first class workmanship and necessary convenience.

This is again a matter of opinion; and in our opinion they are well laid and of proper workmanship and convenience.

3. The supports of the shaft alley are not first class in workmanship, the angles and brackets not being properly cut to fit on the frame of the vessel so as to give the best support.

In our opinion the supports of the shaft alley are of proper and sufficient strength.

The support of the mizzenmast was already in our opinion amply sufficient; but, at the Board's suggestion, has been doubled in strength on one side. The "split six inches long, in the web," spoken of by the report, is perpendicular and of no consequence in any way.

The Board report: "In the after transom three beams are unsupported by stanchions, rendering the deck above of doubtful strength to withstand the shock and strain of a heavy sea boarding the vessel at that point."

We are informed that it was at first designed to place the quadrant of the steering gear there, and the failure to do so is another of the "defects of construction" which the Board charges against the vessel. With that in view this "after transom" was built particularly strong, and if the quadrant were where the Board claim it should be, stanchions there would prevent the rudder from being used at it. If the rudder gear remain above deck the stanchions can be placed there at very trifling expense; but in our opinion they are not needed in any case.

The Board dwells with some satisfaction upon the fact that "the vessel (at the Board's suggestion) has been stiffened forward in the fore peak abreast the hawse pipes by a vertical plate brace—a place where special weakness was observed."

We failed by the most careful examination to discover any evidence of weakness there. In our opinion that "plate brace" only serves to make a

little stronger that which was already strong enough.

The Board says further: "The bow of the ship does not seem strong enough to resist the shock and pressure of the sea when butting into it in heavy weather, and to prevent possible panting under such circumstances double angled stringers of the same size as the present upper and lower bilge keelsons should have been placed midway between the upper and lower decks, from the inner part of the stem forging," etc.

No rule for building iron vessels, either of "The Record of American and Foreign Shipping" (the standard American authority) or of "British Lloyd's" or "Bureau Veritas" (the standard foreign authorities), requires such strengthening. "Panting" is not provided against, except in cases wherein the perpendicular depth between beams is greater than thirteen feet. The depth of the space referred to by the Board is only seven feet.

As to many minor defects referred to by the Board, "such as shakes in the deck, planking," etc., they are all trivial in their character, can be remedied at slight expense, and in no way affect the strength of the vessel; nor are they "bad workmanship" or "bad materials."

We examined the floors, frames, engines, shafting, supports to boilers, the machinery and the construction of the vessel generally, as far as we could do so, by taking up flooring in all accessible places, and are of the opinion that the workmanship and materials used are of the best quality; and there is not the slightest evidence to be observed in any part of the vessel that she is "structurally weak" in any particular.

Referring to the heating of the crank pin as evidence of the weakness of the vessel, the Examining Board in their report say:

The only reason apparent for the trouble on this occasion, and the one to which it was doubtless due, is to be found in the following facts:

On the previous unsuccessful trial about forty tons of pig iron had been put in the forward part of the ship to trim her. Five tons more were added on this occasion, and, of course, some portions of the coal had been consumed from her bunkers. Even these slight changes in the situation of weights were seemingly sufficient to alter her shape so as to cause this after crank pin to heat almost at once.

This is a remarkable statement, and we do not believe that these "slight changes," or even much greater ones, had the least effect in distorting the vessel so that any extra strain or change in the alignment of the crank pins occurred. The statement in our opinion is unfair and absurd.

THOMAS F. ROWLAND, Metal Ship Builder and Engineer.

WARREN E. HILL, Mechanical Engineer.

DR. S. A. SMITH, Naval Architect.

ANDREW FLETCHER, North River Iron Works, New York.

STEVENSON TAYLOR, North River Iron Works, New York.

P. E. LE FEVRE, Superintendent Ocean Steamship Company.

JAMES PARKER, formerly Manager of the "Records of American and Foreign Shipping."

J. M. LACHLAN, Graduate (special course), Naval Architecture and Mechanics, Andersonian University.

GEORGE V. SLOAT, Superintendent Engineer for the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

The undersigned, P. E. Le Fevre, Andrew Fletcher, Stevenson Taylor, and James Lewis, were on board the *Dolphin* on the second trip on the Sound.

The undersigned, James Parker, Andrew Fletcher, Stevenson Taylor, and James Lewis, who were on board on the last trip on the Sound, state that during this trip the vessel's speed averaged fifteen and a half knots (sea miles) per hour for the six hours, and for a part of the time sixteen and a half knots.

The undersigned, James Parker, Captain James Bolger, Captain Thomas H. Morton, and Captain J. P. Sunberg, who were on the sea trip, state that during this trip her average speed under natural draught only, for six hours, was a trifle under fourteen knots per hour, and for about half of the time a trifle less than fifteen knots per hour.

And we all declare that we did not observe any evidence whatever of weakness or change of shape, and that the vibration common to all screw steamers was less than we have ordinarily observed in the numerous vessels which we have commanded and sailed in.

JAMES PARKER.

Formerly Lieutenant-Commander United States Navy, and formerly Manager of the "Records of American and Foreign Shipping."

Captain JAMES BOLGER.

Captain THOMAS H. MORTON.

Captain J. P. SUNBERG.

Captain JAMES LEWIS.

P. E. LE FEVRE.

STEVENSON TAYLOR.

ANDREW FLETCHER.

MR. CHANDLER IN DEFENCE OF ROACH.

HON. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, ex-Secretary of the Navy has addressed the following to the Boston Journal:

Attorney General Garland has come to the aid of Secretary Whitney, with an opinion that the contract of the Navy Department with Mr. Roach to build the *Dolphin* was void; that the ship cannot be accepted by the United States; that all the payments made to Mr. Roach have been illegal and may be recovered back, and that the Government should seize and hold the very same *Dolphin* as security for their payment.

This may seem to be an extraordinary decision, but it was not difficult to an Attorney-General who, when so requested, wiped out an amendment of the United States Constitution with the utmost promptness. Lawyers, business men and fair minded citizens must judge of the soundness of his present position. It depends, apparently, upon the proposition that it was an essential and fundamental condition of the act of Congress that the *Dolphin* should have fifteen knots sea speed, (which Secretary Whitney says she has not reached); that the contract omitted to require the contractor to produce this speed, and on the contrary expressly provided that failure to reach 2,800 horse power should not prevent acceptance of the ship if the material and workmanship were good, and that this omission was a fatal defect and rendered the contract wholly inoperative and void from the beginning. The law of August 5, 1882, authorized certain ships to be built under certain conditions and limitations, and they were to have the "highest attainable speed." The act of March 3, 1883, contained the following appropriations: "For the construction of a steel cruiser of not less than

4,300 tons displacement, now specially authorized by law; two steel cruisers of not more than 3,000 nor less than 2,500 tons displacement each, and one despatch boat, as recommended by the Naval Advisory Board in its report of December 20, 1882, \$1,300,000."

The Naval Advisory Board in their report of December 20, 1882, had recommended all the above vessels, using this language with reference to the despatch boat: "Also one despatch vessel or clipper, to have a sea speed of fifteen knots, to be built of iron and to be armed with one six inch breech loading rifle and four revolving guns."

The law of March 3 had, however, also provided that proposals should be invited from ship builders and the construction be let to the lowest and most responsible bidders, subject to all such provisions for due completion as the Secretary of the Navy should provide, and in all respects in accordance with the provisions of the act of Aug. 5, 1882, except as modified by the act of March 3. The act of August 5 had required the organization of a Naval Advisory Board, and also provided as follows: "Neither of the vessels hereby authorized to be built shall be contracted for or commenced until full and complete detail drawings and specifications thereof in all its parts, including the hull, engines and boiler, shall have been provided or adopted by the Navy Department, and shall have been approved in writing by said Board or by a majority of the members thereof, and by the Secretary of the Navy."

In the face of these provisions will any sound jurist or any unprejudiced person, having common sense, say that the Navy Department was bound to insert in the contract and insist upon a guarantee by the contractor that the despatch boat should prove to have a sea speed of fifteen knots, and that the contract would be absolutely null and void without such guarantee? The idea is preposterous. The plans for the engines were designed and adopted by the Navy Department and Advisory Board, and the builders had nothing to say about them or to do with them. What right had the Department to say to bidders, "You shall guarantee that these engines, which we have designed, shall produce 2,800 horse power, and shall move a ship fifteen knots in a gale of wind at sea?" Every competent and responsible ship builder would have replied, "I will not guarantee results on your designs; if you wish me to guarantee results I must design the ship," to which the Department's rejoinder must have been, "The law does not allow you to design it, but requires the designs to be provided and adopted and prepared in detail by the Department and Advisory Board."

Mr. Garland's and Mr. Whitney's assumed fundamental condition of the statute is nowhere contained in its terms. It appropriates for four ships, "as recommended by the Naval Advisory Board in its report." They turn to the report, and find that the Board recommended that the despatch boat should have a sea speed of fifteen knots, and then they say such speed is a vital prerequisite, to be absolutely guaranteed in any contract for construction which may be made, although by the express terms of the law the designs of the ship, in detail, were to be made by the Department, and the contractor was to have nothing to say or do about them. Their fundamental proposition is weak and slender, with no foundation of law or sense to support it. Mr. Garland says: "The contractor, if he had misgivings whether a vessel planned like the *Dolphin* would make the required speed should have abstained from sending in proposals." Can this be the serious proposition of an intelligent lawyer? The Navy Department carefully considered the question whether, under the two laws of Congress authorizing the new ships, bidders could be required to guarantee speed or any other results besides good work and materials, and, in view of the absolutely mandatory provision of the law that the department should provide beforehand the designs in all their details, it was decided that no guarantees could fairly be exacted, except of good materials and workmanship. Upon that decision the officials who made it can afford to stand, however severely Mr. Roach may be oppressed, because he did not either insist upon their making a better bargain for the Government or else abstain from sending in his proposals. It would seem as if the newspaper report of Mr. Garland's opinion must be incorrect. At first he is made to say of the clause in the contract that the ship should be built in accordance with the provisions of the acts of Congress: "I am of opinion that this covenant bound the contractor as effectively to make a ship of the sea speed of fifteen knots as though he had agreed to do so in express words." But later he says of the clause which provides that the contractor shall not be responsible for failure to develop 2,800 horse power, if it is not due to defective workmanship or materials: "The obvious intention of this was to relieve the contractor of all duty and responsibility as to the speed and power of the ship," and therefore, he says, "it follows that the contract exists between Mr. Roach and the United States," and that he must pay back all moneys received by him and hand over the *Dolphin* as security that he will.

This reasoning cannot be the work of good lawyers. If Mr. Roach did guarantee speed as effectively as if he had agreed to do so in express words, no contract cannot be absolutely void, because elsewhere is a clause which relieves him from a guaranty of horse power. "The law absolutely required a quantity of speed," says Mr. Garland; "it is in the contract as if in express words," he also says; but he further says that there is a clause dispensing with a quantity of horse power which the law says nothing about. Therefore, the contract is absolutely void under the law requiring speed. Perhaps two lawyers wrote opinions for the Department of Justice on these questions, one holding that speed was guaranteed and that, therefore, the *Dolphin* must be rejected, and the other holding that speed was not guaranteed, and, therefore, the contract was void and she must be rejected, and the Attorney-General and Mr. Whitney liked the conclusions of both opinions so much they determined to put them both together and promulgate them to a wondering world. Those who choose to accept Mr. Garland's opinion as good law may find some excuse for the treatment by Mr. Whitney of the Advisory Board and Mr. Roach; but by all others it must be considered unjust and oppressive.

Let it be noted that this wicked assault upon Mr. Roach by the two newly-fledged Cabinet Ministers, revelling in misused power, is perpetrated solely for

the assumed reason that the *Dolphin* has not fifteen knots sea speed, when in fact on every one of her several trial trips she has reached fifteen knots, and the last trip was made at sea in pursuance of the orders of Mr. Whitney, but Mr. Whitney, enraged at the result, says the sea was not high enough, and fifteen knots sea speed means seventeen and a half knots when there is not a high sea, and upon this arbitrary assumption the whole fabric of outrage committed by him is built, while even the packed Board, organized by him to condemn the *Dolphin*, reported as follows: "With regard to the engines, boilers, and main machinery of the vessel, the Board . . . is of the opinion that their general construction and the character of the material of which they are made conform to the terms of the contract and specifications and the various changes made by the authority of the Naval Advisory Board from time to time."

Yet this ship is to be rejected because the contract to build her was wholly void; Mr. Roach is to be ordered to pay back all moneys he has received; the rejected vessel is to be seized by the Government as security for the repayment, and all this to gratify Mr. Whitney's spirit of resentment, and on the authority of such a legal opinion as that of Mr. Garland.

July 13, 1885.

W. E. CHANDLER.

NAVAL OPERATIONS IN BANTRY BAY.

THE English service papers come to us with long accounts of the operations of the Particular Service Fleet in Bantry Bay, Ireland, one result of which has been to shake confidence in the value of England's mosquito fleet as an auxiliary to the ironclads of the squadron. Whatever their value for harbor defence, they have proven too unseaworthy to be relied upon to accompany a fleet in all weathers. Eight of them were carried by the *Hecla*, which is a large mercantile steamer acquired by the Admiralty and fitted for the purpose. It was supposed that although those boats would not be sufficiently seaworthy to proceed to sea in company with a fleet, they could yet be used with freedom and safety when the squadron had arrived in view of the enemy. Except in very fine weather these boats prove useless at sea, and the whole question of the proper type of torpedo-vessel has to be reconsidered by the English authorities. The gunboats, too, failed to meet expectations. The operations were arrested for a week while four gunboats were making the passage from Plymouth to Bantry Bay, and finally all these craft had to be towed in by their consort, the *Seahorse*. When it is remembered that this passage was made in the last week in June, and that although strong winds may have prevailed, yet that nothing like a serious gale occurred, the experiment is the reverse of reassuring.

Another untoward result of the operations was the accident to the *Leander*, a perfectly new ship on her first cruise, with a captain of acknowledged ability. She ran on a rock, and was only saved by the elasticity and toughness of her bottom of mild steel. Plates were bulged, rows of rivets were sheared clean off, and a rent was made in her tough bottom. Fortunately the divers succeeded in covering the hole with a patent leak stopper, which consists of a disk of wrought iron resting on a layer of soft felt several inches thick, and forced as closely as possible against the leak by screws worked from the interior of the ship. When this had been done the rush of water was at once stopped, and the pumps soon cleared the bilges. She was able to leave Bantry, under convoy of the *Mercury*, to be docked to find out the extent of damage done.

The fleet for the defence of Bantry Bay was protected by an obstruction composed of nearly a mile of boom, formed with masts and spars, an entrance being left in the centre. Outside the booms the following mines were laid down: Four lines of observation mines, 48 feet apart, six mines in each row, fired by observation from the shore of a vessel passing over a laid down bearing. Inside these, and nearer the shores, were electro-contact mines, 10 ft. below the surface; nearer the shore electro-mechanical mines, and inside these again (to prevent torpedo boats creeping up in shore) were boat mines. All these three descriptions were fired by contact. At every station of observation there was a battery of machine guns and field pieces, in all twenty-four machine and twenty-four field guns, to protect the electric stations, and to pour a fire into any ships attempting to pass. To distinguish the boats of Admiral Hoskin's attacking squadron from those of the defenders, the former were painted black, and the latter white. After the ships composing the attacking division had gone outside to take their positions for the attack, advantage was taken of their absence and presumed ignorance, to double the two defensive booms by fixing another smaller one about 10 feet outside each. The outer boom was held in position by light spars at right angles to it and the inner one, to render "jumping" impossible. The force detailed for attack on the boom consisted of three first class torpedo boats, four second class, four rowing launches, with guns, five steam pinnaces, fitted for jumping, two steam cutters, and eight smaller boats. These were arranged in four divisions—the first and second divisions being formed of second-class boats, steam launches and pinnaces, with smaller boats in tow; the third of first-class torpedo boats, and the fourth of gun rowing boats.

ADVANCE TO THE ATTACK.

It was understood that, as regards his method and time of attack Admiral Hoskins would have a perfectly free hand, and great vigilance was observed in order to prevent the possibility of any of his plans becoming known to Adm. Whyte, who commanded the defending force. The attack began at sunset on Monday, June 29. The moon had risen well above the hills by this time, and bathed the surrounding scenery in a flood of light, rendering every object plainly visible for miles round, when the boom of the Shannon's eighteen-ton gun, the preconcerted signal for the commencement of the combat, announced that work was about to begin. Immediately sheets of flame burst forth from hill side, crag, cliff and beach, boats and ships joining in, when the roar of great guns, light guns, field guns, boat guns and small arms reverberated from hill to hill, became deafening.

From first to last the attacking side never had the slightest chance. Of all their large flotilla it is doubt-

ful if a single boat could have lived in actual warfare. One steam pinnace got through the eastern boom, and of course was taken prisoner immediately, and one large torpedo boat, in attempting to jump the western boom, stuck on the top of it, and for some time could get neither way. More success attended the enemy's efforts to break the boom by means of torpedoes set to travel along the surface of the water. One struck a spar in such a way that it would undoubtedly have made a practicable opening, only by that time it is extremely unlikely that any of the attacking flotilla would have been left to take advantage of the opportunity. For a long while there raged between the *Hotspur* and *Mercury* a fierce duel that must have resulted in the sinking of the corvette. At 12.30 A. M. the bugles sounded the "cease firing," and the affair was over. The officers concerned are unanimously of opinion that, while it is manifestly impossible for boats to attack successfully a fleet on its guard during a bright clear night, the result might be very different if the attempt were made in thick, rainy weather aided by a sea just sufficient to hide the boats from view in its hollows at intervals, but not heavy enough to impede their progress. One noticeable feature was the extreme excitement of the men. It was very hard to persuade them to give in when their boat was ruled out by the empires. Very little ammunition was brought back to the ships, and the whole of the thirty rounds per gun on shore was expended.

Hostilities commenced by the *Medina* firing one of her 18-tonners. There was an echo through the mountain gorges which strikingly resembled a passing train. It was not long before a rush was made on the boom, but the attacking force, who were completely nonplussed by the dazzling electric light from the ships received a very warm welcome. The hail of shot and shell from the pinnaces guarding the boom, the gunboats, and Marines on the point of Bere Island at the entrance to the harbor must have been terribly destructive. The *Hotspur* used her machine guns on the *Mercury*, upon whom she kept steadily fixed her electric light. The *Mercury* in return pounded away, and the *Cormorant Hawk* (upon board of which was Sir Anthony Hoskins) and the *Express* increased the dreadful din by their cannonades. Two pinnaces attacked the *Hotspur* and was put to flight greatly discomfited by a shot from her 6 in. breechloading gun, capable of carrying seven miles. At 11.32 the *Hotspur* put the No. 1, a torpedo boat, out of action, and the *Cormorant Hawk* directed their fire towards the boom. The *Mercury* now used her electric light apparently in a searching manner, without keeping it stationary for any object or point. She at the same time moved to within 150 yards of the *Hotspur* who fired a couple of shots from her 35-ton guns, and the umpire signalled the *Mercury* out of action, and she became silent at midnight, after firing nine shots in the direction of the boom. Soon afterwards the *Hotspur* silenced launches 36, 14, and 15, and a heavy cannonade ensued between the *Hotspur*, *Cormorant Hawk*, the *Medina* and *Medway* shelling the attacking pinnaces. The battle lasted with fierceness until twenty-three minutes past one when the order was given by Admiral Hornby to cease firing.

The next morning the *Polypheusus* went out to try what effect a vessel of her class would have going at highest speed, full tilt against the western boom. For this trial the mine field was supposed to have been first destroyed. Before getting inside, however, the ram was to run the gauntlet of six torpedo boats. Going a mile or two outside the harbor mouth, she gradually got up speed to seventeen knots or more, then pointing straight for the defensive works she seemed to skim over the water, and gathering way as she went, shot clear of the nine or ten Whiteheads that were aimed at her, and ran for the boom. A moment of anxious suspense, and then she crashed through the obstacle as if it had been paper, severing the 5-inch steel wire hawser without the slightest difficulty. For all that any shock or pause could have told, those on board would not have known that the vessel had struck anything, so irresistible was the force of her rush. The successful eluding of the torpedoes was due to Commodore Jeffreys, who handled his charge with perfect skill and coolness, turning his ship now starboard, now port, stopping her dead, or going ahead full speed, as occasion demanded, and avoiding all except one with wonderful dexterity; after this the boom was further tested by exploding a charge of gun cotton, placed as it might have been done in action, and this not only fractured the timbers, but cut through a stout steel hawser like a knife. The opening thus made, however, was so small that a torpedo point could not have been driven through without risk of sustaining serious damage.

There was one umpire and some scores of sub-umpires with each force, and a chief umpire to settle all differences between them. The rules for the direction of the umpires were as follows: A boat will be put out of action if she is in the beam of an electric light, and is under fire of a field or heavy gun at ranges up to 600 yards for 90 seconds, or at ranges up to 1,200 yards for 2 minutes; she will also be put out of action by machine-gun fire within 600 yards for 2 minutes, or if she passes within 30 yards of a hostile boat of superior force, or if she passes within 30 yards of two inferior hostile boats of equal force; they will put one another out of action if they pass within 30 yards of one another. Boats of less than 37 feet in length, double-banked boats, and all smaller boats, may be put out of action at the discretion of a sub-umpire if fired into at less than 40 yards by machine guns, or by ten men with rifles for 1 minute. Gunboats may be put out of action by being struck by a torpedo. The *Hotspur* may be similarly disabled. During the operations the Whiteheads were, of course, used without explosive charges, but they were armed with the Holmes' light, which showed the position of the weapon, and which in passing throws out an odour only comparable with that of all the drains of the foulest town upon the continent.

The mainland was regarded as inaccessible, and no men from the attacking force were landed there but about 500 Marines and blue-jackets landed on Bere Island, at the north entrance to the Bay, and their operations were to be governed by the rules laid down in the Field Exercises, 1884. For the guidance of the sub-umpires on shore, it was laid down that if infantry are posted behind shelter they cannot be dislodged by a force of less than three to one. Infantry fire was considered to be effective up to 600, and artillery fire up to 3,000 yards.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE NEW YORK CAMP.

FROM July 4 to July 11 the camp at Peekskill was occupied by the 71st Regiment, and by the 5th, 19th and 20th separate companies. The 71st may be virtually called a new regiment so much has its personnel changed during the past 6 months or so. Since then it was aroused from a condition of apathy and inefficiency which seriously threatened its existence. Viewed from a general standpoint it appears now under fair headway to a position among the more efficient organizations of the State. Col. Edward A. McAlpin, the but recently elected commander, has certainly developed energy, pluck, and good sense in the management of his organization, which has in turn been followed by most encouraging results, especially during the encampment, and when the week's work is reviewed fairly and with due regard to the recent low status of the regiment, there is no other conclusion but that the organization as a whole has every reason to be satisfied. Where there is a will there is a way; the will to improve and make the best of the brief opportunity was a conspicuous element in the 71st, and while in many instances the good intention had to be accepted in place of the deed yet the regiment proved that it can be instructed, is willing to conform to the requirements of the time, is out of ruts and acknowledges the fact that there is much room for improvement throughout its entire body. We especially commend the action of the colonel in obtaining an outside officer, Lieut. N. B. Thurston, of the 2d, who has made the subject a special study and is peculiarly adapted for the task, as permanent instructor in guard and sentry duty during the tour of the regiment, and the readiness with which the arrangement was accepted by all concerned. Viewed superficially it would have seemed a slur upon the capacity of the regimental officers to engage an outsider for this duty; but the matter was accepted with good grace, and the fact that this was a camp of instruction and that all had to learn was generally acknowledged. We not only commend the good sense but also the moral courage of the regiment in taking this step in the face of the howl started about it by a certain coterie of ultra militiamen, and the taunts and disparaging remarks uttered, some of which at least could hardly fail to reach the knowledge of the regiment. On the other hand, all sensible men, and those who study the real interests of the guard and are above petty jealousies, indorsed the measure as first-class, while the end has justified the means. Looking at the work of the guard instructor there is only one conclusion—he accomplished all that was possible under the circumstances, and the amount of work performed by him was simply prodigious. Literally up night and day, now instructing a class theoretically, now watching the proper execution of guard mounting, now in a remote corner of the field bringing a careless sentinel to his proper senses, then at the guardhouse watching the work performed there, on a constant round night and day, sharp to detect and correct any defect, he had a hard time of it and is entitled to all the credit which may fall to his share. When the extreme veridancy of so many men is considered, some of whom apparently did not know the musket barrel from the stock, it will at once become apparent that the instructor had not only to teach them sentry duty but also the manual of arms, and the difficulty of his task can be imagined.

The first night showed at once that the regiment, if deficient in point of instruction, consisted at least of well behaved men, and the quiet and decorum of the camp stood out conspicuously in contrast with the whooping and howling which rendered night hideous during the week before, and the men maintained their good behavior to the end. Though backward in the manual, marching, and regularity of movement on drill generally and evidently laboring under the lack of a well organized system of instruction, the men paid scrupulous regard to the rendition of military courtesies and evinced an unmistakable desire to do what was right on all occasions. The prevalence of raw men, however, was very conspicuous, and their instruction in the first principles of the school of the soldier consumed much valuable time, and again brings up the question whether it is advantageous to bring large numbers of men of this class into camp. The principle not to admit men in the encampment who have not had at least 6 months army instruction is gaining favor every year and there is no doubt that such a measure will be adopted as a fixed rule before next year's camp is instituted. The custom of the Seventh regiment not to admit any man in the ranks before he has served 6 months in the recruit class, is the correct one after all, and its general adoption for the Guard will be found of benefit to all concerned. Considering the status of the regiment in point of instruction the action of Col. McAlpin in dispensing with battalion drills during the first part of the week was wise and proper so far as the 71st regiment is concerned, but the measure was not regarded with favor by the three separate companies, especially the 19th, who are well up in company drill and who expected to gain experience in battalion movements. It is a significant fact, and not at all to the credit of New York City regiments, that wherever they encamp with separate companies attached, the "country" organizations invariably outdo their city friends in soldiery precision and discipline, and while we cannot find fault with the general behavior of the regiment proper, they fell far below the separate companies in every other point, a deplorable matter; anomalous and incredible as it may appear, nevertheless true, are well worthy of the serious consideration of the New York regiments. The company drills so far as they went had good effect, and on Wednesday battalion drills commenced and were continued till the end of the week. As could hardly be expected otherwise, there was much room here for improvement in the officers as well as in the guides and file closers. The rank and file is of less importance on battalion drill, and their work depends solely upon their proficiency in company drills. Without pointing out errors in detail we should recommend the establishment of a theoretical class of instruction for officers and guides before the next season begins. Under the present condition all attempts at battalion instruction are only so much time wasted. The company officers should be thoroughly instructed, and, where

no inclination towards improvement is shown, the individuals concerned should be induced to leave and officers who are willing to adapt themselves to the requirements of the times be put in their places. The old volunteer element, which cannot get rid of habits and methods of commands acquired twenty-five years ago, is a drawback to every organization where it exists, and the 71st has its due share. The inefficiency of such officers was not only conspicuous on drill, but their ignorance of modern tactics and movements and their superannuated commands, not understood by the men, interfered seriously with the results of the practice on the range, rendered the work useless, and added an element of danger which hampered the smooth progress of the practice, and in such cases reduced the success to the lowest limit.

The adjutant, no doubt a good soldier in other respects, lacks youth and that dash which is indispensable to an effective performance of the duties of the position, especially in the field, and his slow movements detracted much from the appearance of the drills and ceremonies where he officiated. His commands in some cases were obsolete; for instance, he invariably ordered by platoons right wheel at guard mounting; he sent back the officers of the guard because they took their position in front and centre without first facing inwards and closing in on each other, and committed other absurdities which delayed the rapid and prompt rendition of the ceremony. On one occasion we noticed an officer of the guard at inspection hand back the pieces barrel to the front. The officers generally were not as familiar with their duties on guard as they should have been, so that different and incorrect methods of instruction of sentries became the result, and but for the permanent guard instructor the entire matter of guard duty would have been rendered as ineffective as in several previous organizations. As it was, however, progress from day to day was marked, and especially so during the closing days. With the exception of Capt. Haubennestel, of the 19th Separate Company, and a few others, the officers of the day did not know their position at the guard house when the guards were drawn up for exchange and relief. Some entirely failed to acknowledge the salutes tendered them, others saluted but did not stop, and passed on into the guard house around the right of the new guard. While referring to the instruction of sentries and the duties of the officer of the day in this connection, we would be remiss in our duty if we failed to point out a pernicious practice frequently complained of by the men during this encampment. Sentries should be instructed wherever they show defects, but there is a right way and a wrong way to accomplish this, and we regret to say that a decidedly wrong way is frequently adopted here. Grand rounds should be made in the proper manner. If the officer of the day for the purpose of demonstrating the efficiency of his men desires to take a proper outsider along there is no harm in the matter, provided the questions propounded are proper and made through the officer of the day. The practice of taking along whole crowds, who put the sentry through a veritable trial instead of instructing him in a soldierly manner, attempts to take away his musket, and subject him to other indignities, is a pernicious one, and every commander should take decided steps to prevent such occurrences, especially because no officer with soldierly instincts will stoop to such practice, and only the officious, fresh and ignorant ones indulge in the habit. We hope the story that a certain officer, known for his freshness caught the wrong man and was knocked over by the sentry is true. It served him right. The men are on post to learn to perform the most important military duty, and not to be made sport of ignorant and incompetent individuals. These remarks are general and do not refer to the 71st alone.

Gov. Hill visited the camp on Thursday as usual, but through a misunderstanding or somebody's delay the regiment was not ready to receive him and the review was omitted.

While there was much to criticize yet the regiment made a better record than was expected, it has new life beyond doubt, is well and energetically handled and made decided progress in all respects. We are certain that their eyes are open to their defects, and that measures will be taken to remedy them wherever practicable. They kept a clean camp at all times and left it in a very creditable condition, and on general principles have every reason to be satisfied with their tour.

Before closing this article we desire to call special attention to the work done by the 19th Separate Company from Poughkeepsie, Capt. Wm. Haubennestel. In soldiery behavior, set up, courtesies, company and skirmish drill and general excellence, it was far ahead of any organization in the camp—in fact there are few even among the best organizations who can excel or even equal it. Soldierly at all times, well disciplined and proficient in all their duties they form a model citizen soldier organization. Their exhibition bayonet drill on Friday evening deserved all the applause which was so generously bestowed upon it.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE PHILADELPHIA ENCAMPMENT.

THE Houston Light Guard wore the same gorgeous uniform, which has been described in the account of the Mobile drill. From a distance, during the inspection, everything appeared to be in perfect shape. Manual with numbers, but few errors were noticeable. In loading, two men were slow; at command, "posts," the left guide in one instance was slow in taking position. Closing boxes, somewhat irregular, and one man made a balk by failing to hear and execute an order. Fix and unfix bayonets was almost perfectly uniform. Manual on the march, pieces were not always handled as regularly as they should, still it was good. Evolutions scarcely deserve any adverse criticism. Marching in line, followed by right and left obliques, were almost perfect. In wheeling, the step of the pivot appeared rather short, there was some crowding, and a slight break in one or two instances. Marching in line and breaking fours to the rear could be improved at some time; probably no score was made against it. Cadence on the march appeared slow.

The Branch Guards of St. Louis were uniformed in gray, with black "bearskins." From what we had previously heard concerning them we were disappointed in the drill. After the Houston's, the manus

with and without the numbers appeared but fair, evolutions no better.

In forming single rank, distance was lost, and, in fact, distance between fours was rarely perfect. Forming line to the front, or on the right or left, fours invariably come up full on the line if they did not pass it. In the obliques, especially the left, distance was again lost. Marching in line, in one instance guide neglected to come to the carry. The company succeeded in taking fifth place.

The Wooster City Guards, (Co. D, 8th Ohio), was the last competitive company on the programme for Thursday. The company was handsomely uniformed in gray, with white cross belts, white epaulettes, black and gold stripes down the trousers, black helmets with white horse hair plumes.

Manual and evolutions were so poorly executed that the company was withdrawn. Many of the errors were the fault of the captain rather than the men. He executed one or two movements not provided for in the tactics and failed to properly carry out his own share of the work in many of the others. Probably the scoring of the judges was harder on him than on the company. The exercises on the drill ground wound up with a dress parade by the 1st Ohio.

Friday was the best day of the show. The infantry drills began with Company A, 1st Kentucky, uniformed in dark blue coats, white helmets, white cross belts, and light blue trousers. The company took sixth place. General appearance fair. Manual with and without the numbers at times ragged. Evolutions fair to good, some of the movements apparently not executed according to the programme. Distances were frequently bad and wheels broken. The captain ran the company pretty much all over the field as well as outside of the supposed company drill ground.

The Indianapolis Light Infantry followed. Uniform dark blue, handsomely embroidered in gold, white stripe down the trousers, white cross belts, white helmet and plume tipped with blue. Captain hesitated in his orders for inspection, positions during inspection generally good, some hands misplaced. Manual fair, charge bayonets, unfixed bayonets, arms port, and fix bayonets ragged. Firing lying down captain stood up. Firings fair to good; men did not open boxes. Evolutions, wheeling fours in circle company was moved forward without halting. Wheels generally fairly aligned; left wheel, however, was poor, and in general step of pivot was too short. To the rear in line, one man fell behind. Right by twos, distance lost. Dressings by the captain open to criticism. Forming on right into line distance was badly taken and in general formation into line were marred by fours overstepping the line instead of halting in rear.

The Montgomery Grays looked upon as close, if not even competitors with the Houston Guards, followed the Indianapolis Light Infantry; uniform gray with white "bearskins." Arms and accoutrements, as far as could be seen, in excellent condition; manual, generally excellent, though slightly excelled by the precision of the Houston. Several men did not join the finger nor close the thumb to the fore finger. Loadings—one man's piece was several times considerably out of position. Captain several times failed to give command "posts" after cease firing. In double rank, left oblique, several men brought back the foot at command recover. Men neglected to close boxes after firing. Evolutions formed double rank, the captain moved the company forward, halted, and then dressed them. On left into line, the fours as usual with several of the previous companies, overstepped the line; and generally, in forming line, the rear fours closed distance before arriving on the line. In column of fours, single rank, the right guide in one instance, at least, marched scarcely twenty-one inches in front of the leading four. In forming in left into line, he crossed to the wrong flank. The captain in a measure broke them up by running them over the boundaries of the drill ground into the crowd; and another time very nearly ran them into the fence. Platoon movements generally good, but advancing by the right of platoons, after an about by fours, the lieutenants failed to place themselves at the head of their respective platoons. Marching company front, fours from left to rear, and front into line again, was more or less irregular in the former and crowded in the latter.

The Alexander Light Infantry from Alexander, Va., closed the competitive drill. The company put up a fair inspection, but the manual was ragged. Evolutions, some of them really excellent, but the captain generally made the balks and the men suffered. The company was awarded the seventh and last prize. Besides the competitive drills, the afternoon was taken up with a battalion drill by the Girard College cadets, under Major Ryan, which for small boys was very good, though on many points in the manual, as well as in the evolutions, they are a little off. A dress parade closed their work. The Busch Zouaves put in the fancy touches and the 2d N. Y. Battery awakened the echoes by a drill with the Gatling, firing blank cartridges, but it is of small calibre and the carriage would hardly stand the knocks of a long campaign. It was the regular Battery F, 5th Artillery, that brought out the enthusiasm of the spectators. The movements were not very rapid, nor the fire by battery very regular, still the drill, devoid of course of all fuss and feathers, served to give those who had never seen anything of the kind, some idea of a battery in action. A dress parade by the 1st Ohio, closed the work in the drill ground.

Saturday was to have been given up to a review of the entire body of troops, exhibition drills, parades, etc. In part this was carried out by a drill by the Zouaves, the Gatling Battery and Battery C, 3d U. S. Artillery, one good drill at least; still the people were dissatisfied. As usual, the managers did not fulfil the programme.

There was a crowd inside the grounds, but it is claimed that but little money was turned in for admissions. During the week Buffalo Bill's Wild West proved decidedly the better attraction; had he not been so near by, possibly the military show would have been more of a financial success. Sunday, part of the camp broke up; nothing else of particular moment transpired. Monday, the prizes were to have been awarded in public; but instead were given over, at least the medals and flags, to the victors, as already stated, in private. Individually, the visiting military were well treated by the resident

members of the National Guard, and especially by the 1st Regiment and State Fencibles. Personally we would have been pleased could the militia have taken part in the encampment, and Company B, of the Fencibles, in the drill; but we are unalterably of the belief that it would neither have been conducive of discipline, nor have added to their efficiency.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

ILLINOIS.

AS THE battalion drill of the 1st Regiment, June 27, was the last for the season, it was devoted to passing in review and dress parade. In the former the alignments and distances were generally well kept, but the salutes were poor. Very few officers saluted at the proper distance from where the reviewing officer was supposed to stand, and one lieutenant passed without saluting at all. In the dress parade the companies were slow in getting on the line, being at rest when they should have been on the march to their position. The men were very steady, and, with the exception of some few who will persist in arranging some article of the dress while at a carry or support, the drill was a good one.

On the return of the regiment to the armory, Col. Knox made a short speech to the men, announcing the passage of the new Military bill and its signature by the Governor. As this provides for a permanent camp, he informed the regiment that they would go to camp on July 20.

Capt. Frank B. Davis has been elected lieutenant colonel, vice Bowler, resigned.

Major Shea Smith has resigned, and the regiment will lose the services of an able and efficient officer, as well as one who was an indefatigable worker for the welfare of the regiment and its new armory. The question, "Who will be Major?" is agitating the regiment now, and indications point towards the selection of a gentleman outside the regiment, who has had considerable experience in military affairs.

The amendment to the Militia law of the State, passed at the last session of the Legislature, went into effect on July 1. This reduces the number of the militia to 4,000 men; makes the term of enlistment three years instead of five; appropriates \$80,000 per annum for the ensuing two years towards maintaining the National Guard, and \$85,000 for a permanent camp, rifle range, etc. I will send you a more complete statement of the changes inaugurated by this law in my next letter.

Company I held an election on Friday evening last. 2d Lieut. Wm. G. Schreiber was elected 1st lieutenant, vice Chenoweth, promoted captain, and Private Clarence B. Storey, of Co. E (formerly a member of the National Rifles of Washington, D.C.), was elected 2d lieutenant. After the election, Co. E and I had a "sociable," and passed a pleasant evening, with recitations, songs, etc. Co. B went to Pekin, Ill., on July 3, and returned on Monday afternoon. They had a very pleasant time, and were more than pleased with the attention they received there. Co. F passed the Fourth at Cheltenham Beach.

The brigade go to camp on July 20, but the State officials have not, as yet, decided where. Under these circumstances, the Chicago officers are in a delightful state of uncertainty. The State officials have had so little time since the passage of the bill making the appropriation for the permanent camp that they wish to postpone it until August.

On the other hand, the Chicago brigade has been under orders for several months to go into camp on July 20. The members have made arrangements accordingly, and cannot at this late day change vacations, etc., for a later date.

The new Zouave company was organized under the name of the U. S. Grant Guards at the Pacific last night, with forty members enrolled. H. T. L.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WISCONSIN.

THE inspection of the companies of the 1st Regiment was completed on Monday of last week and the 2d and 3d Regiments are now to be visited, then the 4th Battalion, the Light Squadron, and the 1st Battery. At Monday night's inspection Co. A, of the 1st Regiment, presented every one of its sixty-seven men, not a man either absent or late at the signal to "fall in." This beats the record of any western company so far. Companies H and K also turned out in full ranks, the latter showing three privates absent.

The inspection this year is more rigid than heretofore, as the Adjutant-General is determined to bring up the standard.

Camp orders are enclosed herewith.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE ALABAMA MILITARY FORCES.

DURING the administration of his Excellency, Governor Edward A. O'Neal, the military forces of the State have made good progress, and have been established on a permanent basis. The Alabama State Troops and the Alabama State Militia are separate and distinct organizations. The first consists of such organized, uniformed, armed and equipped volunteers as may be authorized by the Governor. The militia is unorganized, and constitutes the peace reserve of the State troops.

The State troops are composed of three regiments of infantry, three batteries of artillery, one troop of cavalry, and two companies of colored infantry. Besides this force, one battery of artillery and one troop of cavalry are soon to be armed and mustered into the Service. There are seven companies occupying anomalous position of "authorized, but not armed."

The 1st Regiment, A. S. T., Colonel J. W. Whiting, headquarters, Mobile—seven companies of infantry, one battery of artillery, one troop of cavalry, and one company of colored infantry reporting to the colonel—numbers 448. This regiment contains the Mobile Rifles, Longax Rifles and the Alabama State Artillery (Capt. Charles L. Huger), organizations well known from their successes on competitive drill fields as well as for their fine war records. A battalion of the regiment encamped at Mobile during the inter-State drill in May, 1885. It is a fair regiment.

The 2d Regiment, Col. Thos. C. Jones, headquarters, Montgomery—eleven companies of infantry and two batteries, with one company (colored), unattached,

reporting to the colonel—numbers 700. The Montgomery Grays, who have distinguished themselves as exemplars of fine drill, taking second prizes at Louisville, Mobile and Philadelphia, constitute Company A, of this regiment. Different portions of the regiment have served faithfully at various riots occurring in the State during the past few years. In December, 1884, Colonel Jones, with seven companies, quelled, without loss or injury of life or property, a riot of some dimensions at Birmingham, and successfully thwarted the efforts of the mad-dened mob to lynch a negro rapist. The regiment was in camp at Pickett Springs, Ala., last month. It will compare favorably with any National Guard regiment in the country.

The 3d Regiment, Col. S. W. John, headquarters, Selma—eight companies of infantry—numbers about 400. The regiment is just organized, and went into camp at Selma, July 9.

The State troops, as a body, are well armed, equipped, uniformed and drilled, but lacking those things necessary for field service. It is supported by an annual appropriation of \$7,500. The present organization is plenty large enough for the purpose. The policy should be concentration of support upon the companies now in the Service, rather than the development of a large force upon paper. The military spirit of the State runs high, especially among the young men, who naturally make excellent soldiers when directed by the older military men of war experience. Governor O'Neal and Adjutant General Gilmer, who have been ably assisted by Colonels Jones, Whiting and John, deserve much praise for their success in raising the Alabama troops to their present high standard.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Signal Service Office has published a pamphlet by Lieutenant John P. Finley, Signal Corps, U. S. A., entitled "Tornado Studies for 1884." Lieut. Finley has given much attention for some years to tornadoes, and in this paper he has given some carefully prepared tables and seventy-four graphic charts.

The eyes of the country are once more centred upon General Grant and whatever concerns him is of interest to the large body of his countrymen. The Messrs. Appletons have thought the time opportune for issuing a new edition of the *Military History of General U. S. Grant* by Adam Badeau; and so it is—not merely because of the interest in General Grant, but because of the very noticeable increase of interest in the events of the war. The spirit of ennui and weariness which succeeded the immense mental and physical strain of the four years that put the manhood of the nation to so severe a test has given place to an awakened interest in war history and war incidents. This is due to several causes: first, the men who became absorbed immediately after the war in the necessities of earning a living are reaching an age when many of them are finding leisure to sit by the ingloids and oon over their experiences; another generation are coming forward to whom the war is a tradition and who are seeking for details concerning it, and, finally, the union between the sections is at last so complete that they can compare notes and accept criticism and reconcile differences without feeling, or danger of unpleasant dispute. The halo of distance begins to surround the events of our disunited history; its harsh outlines grow softer and softer in the mellow light of reminiscence, and we can all of us read without disturbing digestion partial, and even partisan, histories which are not altogether in keeping with our recollection of the true relation of events. As for General Badeau, he writes as the biographer of the chief actor in our recent military history, having the fullest access to the details of his war experience as they are found in the public archives and in the private papers of his chief. Whatever dispute there may be as to the specific points in his narrative, it cannot be questioned that it is the most complete history of General Grant that has thus far appeared, and one that derives added interest from General Grant's own work which is now in press. It appears, as before, in three volumes, small octavo.

The prose writings of Nathaniel Parker Willis have been presented in the form of a volume of selections from his published works, made by Henry A. Beers, and published in a handsome octavo volume by Charles Scribner's Sons. Willis was a charming writer of prose, as well as a graceful poet, and though his reputation is hardly of our day, he is entitled to a place in the Pantheon of American authors. So we owe thanks to Mr. Beers for giving us this taste of his quality, and the opportunity of forming some judgment ourselves of what charmed our fathers. The aim has been, while choosing the best, to display also, so far as possible, the range and variety of Willis's talents. The faculty of invention was not strong in him, and most of his sketches, of fictitious character, have the flavor of reminiscence. Much of his work is, indeed, professedly reminiscence.

This is the season for angling, and hence the season of all others when the Anglers' Guide Book and Tourists' Gazetteer of the Fishing Waters of the United States and Canada should be in demand. It is published by the *American Angler*, and compiled and edited by Wm. C. Harris, the editor of that paper. "But for a great and common demonstration of their unmixed and natural understanding," wrote Plutarch eighteen centuries ago, "we find that there is not any fish that swims, unless there be such as sticks and clings to the rocks, which is so easily taken by men, as asses are seized by wolves, bees by bee-eaters, grasshoppers by swallows, serpents by harts." In this lies the charm of the seductive pursuit to which this volume woos us with its report of the best waters into which to drop a line, and the best retreats for following up our favorite game in the piscatorial line.

The "Magazine of American History" for July opens a new volume with its promised Civil War Papers, viz.: "Washington in March, and April, 1861," by Lieut.-Gen. Charles P. Stone; "Beginnings of the Civil War in America (I)," by Gen. Thomas Jordan; "The Seizure and Reduction of Fort Pulaski," Col. Charles C. Jones, Jr., LL. D.; "The Military Affairs of the State of New York in 1861 (I)," Gen. Meredith Bead; "The March of the Seventh Regiment," by the Editor; "The Seventh Regiment at the Capital in 1861," by Gen. Egbert L. Vliet; "Wall Street in the Civil War," a well-written arti-

ele by George Rutledge Gibson. Among the short papers is one of much interest on "President Buchanan," by Hon. Horatio King.

Putnam's Sons, of New York, have published in pamphlet form as No. 1, of "Military Monographs," the excellent paper on "Our Seacoast Defences," by Lieutenant Eugene Griffin, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., before the Military Service Institution.

We are in receipt of the illustrated price list of the Army officers' equipments, furnished by Messrs. Hornsman Bros. and Co., of Philadelphia, whose legend "Established 1815," is proof that they are not alone of to-day but for all time.

PRINCE ALEXANDER URUSOFF, who was for some years attached to the Russian Embassy in London, has just published a volume of 450 pages, large octavo, entitled "Résumé Historique des principaux Traités de Paix, 1648-1878," (Ernest Leroux, Paris). It gives a concise account not only of all the European treaties from that of Westphalia to that of Berlin, but of the circumstances that led to them. A separate chapter is devoted to Russia's treaties with her immediate neighbors.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

A Commandery of the State of Oregon is to be organized, with headquarters at Portland. Capt. G. E. Gaukin of that city is the Recorder pro tem.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. D.—Write to the Surgeon General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Curious asks: What is the origin of the "appointments at large" by the President to West Point? *Ans.*—To enable the sons of soldiers to follow the same profession, as in most cases they are out of from the necessary local political influence to secure appointments.

Uniform asks: "Are Post Quartermaster Sergeants entitled to wear a sash on their forage caps?" *Ans.*—Yes. See the latest clothing order (G. O. 71, of 1885) providing for wreaths for P. Q. M. Sergeants and for Hospital Stewards.

M. and others.—The act of June 11, 1878, authorized the President to appoint to the Military Academy not to exceed ten cadets at large, in all. The six recently appointed filled up the list and he can appoint no more until the number falls below the maximum. There are no vacancies to be filled at the Military Academy for the coming September. All for the Naval Academy for this year have been made, and no more will be made until 1890. Eighteen years is the limit.

Javan asks: 1. Would it be proper for the sergeant of the guard, after turning out the guard and presenting arms to the commanding officer of the post, to report the guard present, etc.? *Ans.*—On such occasions the guard is simply presented, and no report made unless the post commander makes inquiry.

2. Would it be proper for No. 1 to turn out the guard for grand rounds after challenging and being answered by the sergeant, "Grand rounds;" or should the corporal go out and advance the sergeant, and then he (the corporal) turn out the guard No. 1, repeating after the corporal? *Ans.*—Look at par. 378 of the Regulations, 1861. Anything more or less or different than what is laid down there is wrong.

A Reader asks: At the command "Rear open order," does the left guide of the batt. face to the right after falling back three yards, or does he simply invert his piece and remain facing to the front? *Ans.*—We cannot see anything in par. 283 of the Tactics, which describes the movement, which indicates that the guide should face otherwise than to the front, and he so faces in all properly instructed organizations.

Corporal says he has lost his three-bar marksman's badge, and desires to know how he can procure another in its place; whether they can be purchased in N. Y., and if so, at what place and the price of same. *Ans.*—We do not know of any place where you can purchase a marksman's badge. The proper way to procure a duplicate badge would be to get the captain of your company to apply to your inspector of rifle practice for one—establishing your right to wear it, and giving the date of your qualifications.

Miles.—The word soldiers is derived from the Latin *solidus*, "a piece of money, the pay of a soldier." The *solidus* was a gold coin, at first called *aureus*, and worth about 25 denarii but afterwards reduced one-half in value.

J. C. asks: Did Congress place any limit on the number of enlisted men to be retired after thirty years' service? *Ans.*—No.

Constant Reader.—You are undoubtedly entitled to mileage under the circumstances you state, from your present station to the station of your company.

We are asked the address of Werner Boecklin, formerly Captain 19th U. S. Infantry, who resigned July 7, 1864. Perhaps some of our readers can give it.

MILEAGE FOR NAVAL OFFICERS.

Opinion in the Matter of the Claim of William C. McGowan, Assistant Paymaster in the U. S. Navy for March.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11, 1885.

August 10, 1873, claimant was upon duty at New York City as Assistant Paymaster of the U. S. Navy upon the receiving ship *Vermont*, and by order of the Navy Department, of that date, he was detached from the *Vermont* and directed to take passage in the Pacific Mail Steamer which was to leave New York on Sept. 5, thereafter for Aspinwall, thence to Panama, and next to Magdalena Bay, Mexico, where he was to report to Commander George Dewey on board the U. S. S. *Narragansett*, to relieve P. A. Paymaster G. H. Griffing, and he was instructed in the order that Pay Director Cutter, of the Navy, at No. 29 Broadway, New York, would secure his passage. Pursuant to this order he proceeded upon the steamer named to his place of destination, and the expenses of his transportation were paid by Pay Director Cutter out of moneys belonging to the United States, credited to the Pay Director upon a settlement of his accounts at the Treasury.

It does not appear that the claimant paid any travelling expenses, or in making this trip travelled at his own expense.

It appears from the account of the Pay Director that the amount paid by the United States for the transportation of claimant, pursuant to this order, was the sum of \$150. The distance travelled was 4,962 miles, which, at 10 cents per mile, would amount to \$496.20, and the claimant seeks to have allowed to him the difference between the \$150, the actual cost of transportation paid by the Government, and the amount of mileage at the rate specified being the sum of \$346.20, which has been allowed to him by the Auditor.

The subject of the proper allowance of naval officers while travelling is not free from complication, and a review of the history of Congressional legislation and of decisions of the Federal Courts bearing upon the question becomes necessary.

The first statute to be considered is the 2d section of chapter 27 of the laws of 1835, approved March 3, in which it was expressly declared that the yearly compensation provided for in that act was all the pay that should be received by the naval officer under any circumstances, "except for travelling expenses when under orders, for which 10 cents per mile shall be allowed."

This remained the sole law regulating the matter until the passage of chapter 200, of the laws of 1862, approved July 17, relating to the pay of officers of the Army, in the 7th section of which there was inserted the following provision: "And no officer of the Army or Navy of the United States shall be paid mileage, except for travel actually performed at his own expense, and in obedience to orders."

Section 1506, of the R. S., did not become a law, at least until Dec. 1, 1873, and it may not be regarded as making any substantial change in the existing law, except the language, authorizing an allowance of ten cents per mile, is permission, and not mandatory, as in the act of 1835.

By chapter 285, of the laws of 1874, approved June 16, mileage was prohibited, and it was provided that only actual travelling expenses should be allowed to any person holding employment or appointment under the United States, and all allowances for mileage and transportation in excess of the amount actually paid were declared illegal, and no credit should be allowed to any of the disbursing officers of the United States for payment or allowance in violation of that provision. The same clause, *verbatim*, was inserted in the Army Appropriation Act of 1875, chapter 133, approved March 3.

Chapter 150, of the laws of 1876, approved June 30, provided that so much of the act of June 16, 1874, as provided the only actual travelling expenses should be allowed to any person holding employment or appointment under the United States while engaged on public business as was applicable to officers of the Navy so engaged was thereby repealed, "and the sum of eight cents per mile should be allowed such officers while so engaged, in lieu of their actual expenses."

The provision in chapter 133, of March 3, 1875, was not expressly repealed, as referred to, and except so far as it may be repealed by implication in consequence of the enactment of the provision that the sum of eight cents per mile should be allowed to officers of the Navy while engaged on public business, in lieu of their actual expenses, it remained in force.

By chapter 391, of the laws of 1882, approved Aug. 5, it was provided that officers of the Navy "shall receive in lieu of mileage now allowed by law, only their actual and reasonable expenses, certified under their own signature, and approved by the Secretary of the Navy."

The question first came before the courts in the Temple's case, 14 Court of Claims Reports, 377 and 105 U. S. Reports. But this case is not an authority here, for it was a claim for mileage travelling upon the orders of the Secretary of the Navy, 1873 and 1879, after the date of the acts of 1835 and 1862 had been repealed and superseded by the act of 1876. It will be observed that the latter act omits the prohibition contained in the act of 1862, to the effect that an officer shall not be paid mileage except for travel performed "at his own expense." In Temple's case it also appeared that for a portion of the route the officer did travel at his own expense, and there was no discussion by the court of the question involved here.

The next case requiring attention is that of Graham v. the U. S., 18 Court of Claims 83, 19 Court of Claims 708, and 110 U. S. Reports, 219. There the question arose with reference to mileage claimed for travel from Washington to Mare Island, Cal., by way of the Isthmus, the claimant having travelled at his own expense over part of the route and the rest of the way having been furnished with transportation by a Pacific Mail Steamer at Government expense. In this case the point was not considered or discussed in any of the opinions reported as to the effect of the prohibition in the act of 1862 upon the officer's claim, and I might say the sole question passed upon was whether a construction of the Navy Department which had prevailed since 1835, allowing officers of the Navy only their actual expenses when travelling abroad, should be permitted to deprive the claimant of his right to mileage for travel without, as well as within, the United States.

The accounting officers had allowed him mileage for his travel within the country and the controversy seems to have turned upon a distinction attempted to be raised by them between home and foreign travel.

From this review of the statutes and the authorities it seems to me to be clear that the question presented by the claim under consideration has never been passed upon by the courts.

In this case the officer did not travel at his own expense. For aught that appears in the papers presented all his actual and necessary travelling expenses were defrayed by the Government. I am unable to see that it makes any difference whether transportation is furnished by the Government upon one of its own vessels or upon a vessel which so far as a conveyance of the officer is concerned has been hired by the Government to transport him. In neither case does he travel "at his own expense," and the case is brought within the prohibition of the act of 1862, which was in force at the time that this claim accrued. It was evidently the intention of the law making power to confer upon the Government the privilege to elect whether the officer should be permitted to travel at his own expense or at the expense of the Government. If at his own expense, then mileage was allowable, otherwise not. Mileage is always intended as an indemnity for expenses actually or presumably incurred in travelling and where it appears, as in this case, that all such expenses have been borne by the Government and the claimant has paid nothing on that account mileage should not be allowed unless required by the plain letter of the statute.

The claim should be disallowed and certificate made out accordingly.

J. H. MATHEW, 2d Comptroller.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

A BERLIN letter reports the particulars of a court scandal. A Prince, a near relative of the Emperor William, and son of one of the heroes of the French War, after riotous entertainment with companions at the Emperor's Chateau Sans Souci, near Berlin, quarrelled with Lieut. Prittwitz, of the 1st Regiment of Silesian Cuirassiers, and boxed his ears. The police arrived on the scene and persuaded the party to go home. Lieut. Prittwitz, feeling dishonored before his comrades, and etiquette forbidding a duel with a prince of the house of Hohenzollern, shot himself, leaving a letter of explanation. Emperor William, on being informed of the affair, wrote a letter of condolence to the Lieutenant's father. The Prince is under military arrest.

In Russia a conscript is rejected if his chest does not measure at least half the length of his stature. To avoid conscription the device is frequently resorted to of reducing the chest measure by semistarvation and other tricks. In one quarter only of a small district of Bashkirs there were 150 men disqualified on this account out of 500, and it was found several months afterward that those rejected had recovered their sound condition, and measured even more than was necessary.

THE Times of India expresses a hope that a searching inquiry will be made as to the responsibility for



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the fact that when the 28th Native Infantry landed at Suakin it was found that the skins for carrying water which had been sent for the use of the men were full of holes.

The anchor used by the Victory while flagship of the gallant Nelson has been set up on a pedestal on South Sea Beach among other trophies of England's bygone greatness.

A Wansaw company has received an order for 20,000 steel shells, which order is said to be a first step towards doing without the assistance of Krupp in the future.

The Cossacks serving in the Transcasian territory are to be formed into a mounted brigade.

It is stated that the new Peruvian gunboats *Socrates* and *Diogenes*, hitherto retained in England, will leave that country for Callao within a few weeks in charge of an officer of the Peruvian Navy.

The excellence of mild steel, which is now so commonly used instead of iron as a material for ships, was again exemplified the other day in the case of the *Leander*. This vessel, which was built only a year ago at Glasgow, recently took the ground off the Irish Coast when engaged in the cruise and exercises of the Evolutionary Squadron. Had she been built of iron it is probable that she would have been so badly damaged as to become a wreck, but being of this tough and ductile steel the damage

sustained was, as is usual in such cases, of a slight and local character.—*Broad Arrow*.

It is expected that a special medal will be issued for the Nile Campaign. A good design for it would be the head of Gordon impaled on the cruel Arab spear.

The *Temps* publishes reports respecting the eighty odd French soldiers recently sent as a reinforcement to the garrison of Obock, according to which they are in a most deplorable state of health, as no provisions whatever were made to protect them against the deadly influence of a tropical midday sun. The surgeon in charge there is said to have resigned in consequence. If we may believe the *Temps*, this is no exceptional case. There prevails the same deplorable routine of neglect with regard to sanitary provision and victualling in the Republican Army as under the Empire.

Two French torpedo-boats foundered off the Chinese coast, Nos. 45 and 46, second-class boats for coast defence. They had a length each of 89 feet, a breadth of 11 feet, and a draught of water of 2 feet 8 inches; capacity 30 tons, engines 100 h. p. One of them, No. 45, blew up a Chinese gunboat at Foochow; the other arrived in Chinese waters at the beginning of this year.

According to the *Avant Militaire* there are at present five new torpedo-boats on the stocks in

Havre. They will receive the numbers 72, 73, 74, 75, and 76 respectively. The first is so far complete that it will probably be launched in a few days. It is said that Perrey, the builder of these vessels, has received an order for fifteen more sea-going torpedo-boats.

A MILITARY school for aeronautics is to be formed at Grenoble, where, in contrast to the course of training adopted at the balloon school at Mendon, sole attention is to be bestowed upon engineers to make use of captive balloons for reconnoitring purposes.

The ram cruiser *Rynda*, launched at the new Admiralty Dockyard, St. Petersburg, on June 29, is a sister ship to the *Vitaz*, launched last year. She is 266 feet long, 46 feet in breadth, and has a draught of water aft of 16 feet. Her displacement is 2,950 tons, and she is constructed of steel, with wood planking. Her engines register 3,500-horsepower, and her estimated speed is fifteen knots. The *Rynda* is to be armed with six 6-inch guns, four light guns, and six Hotchkiss guns, besides two torpedo-launching apparatus.

At Cattaro, in Dalmatia, an Austrian artillery officer named Berghammer, shot himself June 29, with an old-fashioned muzzle-loading cannon. He rammed down a charge of powder and a shell, fired the touch-hole with a match tied to a stick, and was blown to pieces.



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SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., August 13, 1885, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for constructing Officers' Quarters at Willet's Point, N. Y. H., in accordance with plans and specifications in this office.

Blank and full information as to bidding, terms of contract, etc., will be furnished by this office on application.
Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for building Officers' Quarters," and addressed to the undersigned.
HENRY C. HODGES,
Lieut. Colonel and Deputy Qr. Mr. General,
U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR HARBOR IMPROVEMENT.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., June 28, 1885.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., on the 30th day of July, 1885, for the repair of the Buffalo breakwater.

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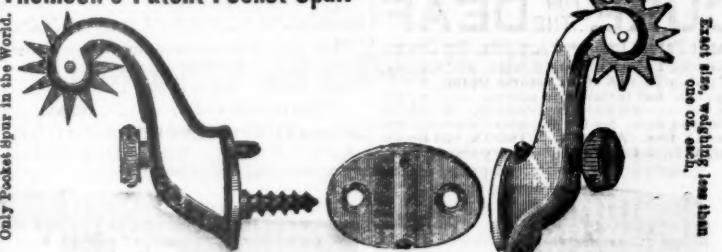
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BIRTHS.

HAY.—At Fort Porter, New York, July 8, 1885, to the wife of Lieut. Charles Hay, 23d U. S. Infantry, a son.

MARRIED.

BLUNT.—At St. John's Church, Clifton, Staten Island, N. Y., July 15, Lieutenant ALBERT C. BLUNT, 5th U. S. Artillery, to Miss EDITH BOOLESTON, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. J. C. Booleston, of Staten Island.

HAYWARD.—At Chicago, July 16, Chaplain RICHARD HAYWARD, U. S. N., to Miss LILLIE OTIS.

STAFFORD.—At San Francisco, Cal., July 8, Lieut. JOHN STAFFORD, 8th U. S. Infantry, to Miss NELLIE GIBBS.

DIED.

BECKWITH.—At Coleman Station, Dutchess Co., N. Y., July 12, P. A. Engineer H. C. BECKWITH, U. S. Navy.

BESTOW.—Suddenly, July 2, at Coolville, Ohio, Colonel MARCUS P. BESTOW, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

CONOVER.—At Washington, D. C., July 8, SAMUEL F. CONOVER, youngest brother of the late Commodore T. A. Conover, U. S. Navy.

GRIER.—At Napa Springs, Cal., July 9, of pneumonia, Brevet Brigadier General WILLIAM N. GRIER, Colonel U. S. Army, retired, in the 73d year of his age.

HOOR.—At Washington, D. C., July 8, Mrs. E. R. HOOR, widow of Brevet Major A. S. Hoor, Captain 6th U. S. Infantry.

IRWIN.—May 24, 1885, at Rincon, New Mexico, ALBERT ALVERADO IRWIN, formerly Captain U. S. Volunteers, fourth son of the late James Irwin, Esq., New York, formerly of Roundfort House, Roscommon, Ireland.

MORRISON.—At Cincinnati, O., July 9, CLIFFORD CAMPBELL MORRISON, infant son of Lieutenant C. C. Morrison, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A.

OTTO.—At Key West, Fla., June 27, Dr. JOSEPH OTTO, formerly Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.

WALTERS.—At New York City, July 11, Lance Sergeant JOHN WALTERS, U. S. A., retired.

WILLIAMSON.—At Portsmouth, Va., July 4, Mrs. C. A. WILLIAMSON, widow of Surgeon Thomas Williamson, U. S. Navy.

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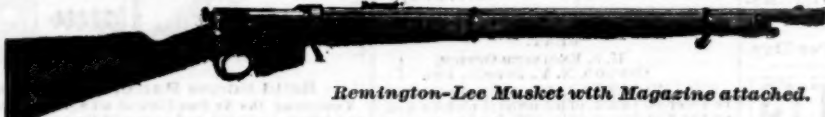
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